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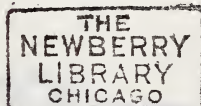


HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF SHOREHAM,
Vt.
VERMONT,

FROM THE DATE OF ITS CHARTER, OCTOBER 8TH, 1761, TO THE
PRESENT TIME,

BY REV. JOSIAH F. GOODHUE.

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN.



MIDDLEBURY:
A. H. COPELAND.
1861.

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J. Cameron, Lith.

208 Broadway N.Y.

J. F. Goodhue

1850



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PREFACE.

SOON after the death of Gov. Silas H. Jenison, who had before been appointed to that service, the author of the following work was requested by the Committee of the Middlebury Historical Society to write a history of the town of Shoreham. He soon began to make inquiries and to collect materials to form into a history; but it was not until all those persons who first settled in this town were dead, with the exception of a single individual, that he entered upon the duties assigned him. The difficulties attending the prosecution of such an undertaking, under such circumstances, may easily be conceived, but these were aggravated by the absence of all records dating back beyond the year 1783. His only resource, therefore, was to consult the only living man who had been here before the Revolution, and a few of the older inhabitants who came soon after. It was a happy circumstance that Major Noah Callender had not then passed away, whose memory, though he was then more than eighty years old, remained unimpaired. The author held frequent conversations with him, and noted down whatever he deemed important for the prosecution of his work, and it is with pleasure he is able to state that on no important point has he found Major Callender's statements to be erroneous, after having been subjected to the severest tests. After his death many points of inquiry came up which were not anticipated previously. If he had lived, it would doubtless have been an easier task to remove obscurities in which the early history of the town is involved, and the labor of

writing it would have been lighter. In the year 1853 the author prepared a discourse on the early history of the town, and delivered it to a large concourse on Thanksgiving Day of that year, with a view to be corrected if he erred in any of his statements. A copy of it was requested for the press. Instead of complying with this request at the time, the author conceived that it would contribute to a higher usefulness to enlarge the discourse and give it more the form of a regular history, such as it now assumes.

Various causes contributed to delay the execution of his design, until the commencement of the year 1857, when his decision was adopted to remove from the State. The numerous papers containing all the materials he had collected for a history, he transmitted, not long after he left the State, to persons most competent in his opinion to prepare the work. These, finding greater difficulties than had been anticipated, declined the task, and the Town, at the last March Meeting, made an appropriation to pay the charge of writing it, and instructed the selectmen to engage some suitable person to do the work. At their request, I ventured to undertake it. Had I then understood its intrinsic difficulties as I now do, I should have shrunk from the attempt. The limited time, scarcely three months, which I could possibly devote to it, is one cause, doubtless, of its many imperfections. A year would scarcely suffice to do it justice. Imperfect, however, as it is, the author, who has done what he could, consigns it to the charitable opinions of those who engaged him in this difficult work. Consisting so much of details as a work of this kind necessarily must do, he fears that it will be dry and uninteresting to many, who may undertake to read it.

The writer has undertaken only to relate the simple story of the town's history in plain language. He has had neither the taste nor inclination to adorn any thing. He has aimed to write a history, and not a romance. He has sought to give a statement of facts and nothing more. Errors may undoubtedly be discovered, but much pains have been taken to avoid them, and it is believed no important ones will be found.

Some of the Biographical Notices, particularly the briefer ones, when connected with the thread of the history, are inserted in

the body of the work, partly to relieve the tedium of bare details but the most of them have been placed together toward the close. Other characters, doubtless as worthy as many noticed, are not mentioned, either because the author had not the materials with which to delineate them, or that there was not incident enough to render them interesting. In this part of the work, it would have been better perhaps, if the writer had confined himself within narrower limits. His only apology for the space which the biography fills, is that chiefly in this direction are the objects found adapted to excite interest.

The author has attempted carefully to illustrate the settlement of the town, its industrial, moral and social progress, and has done something to commemorate the early founders and pioneers of society here. However in these or other respects he may have fallen short of what is desirable, it will be seen that the undertaking was voluntarily begun, from a sense of its importance, and from a deep interest in men and things with which he had long been familiar. When his work was adopted by the Town, his responsibility was more clearly defined towards the liberal spirit thus manifested, in the cherishing of which he hopes what is valuable in his work may find a position of future usefulness.

J. F. GOODHUE.

SHOREHAM, August, 1859.

By vote of the Town in the annual meetings, 1859, 1860, appropriations were made to procure the completion and publication of this History, and Messrs. Ebenezer Bush, Isaac Chipman, Davis Rich, E. B. Chamberlin and R. Birchard, in the latter year, were appointed a committee on the subject. In obedience to a request, the author returned from his present residence in Whitewater, Wisconsin, and devoted several weeks to the completion of the work. It has been put to press under the direction of the publishing committee. By the author's request, certain deficiencies of statistical matter have been supplied, and the examination of one or two topics has been procured, which the limited time at the author's command prevented him from pursuing.

The copy of the Charter, Extracts from the Town and Proprietors' Records, Lists of Town Officers, and various statistical items, have been furnished by the Town Clerk. The statistics supplied from the Executive Departments at Washington, were obtained through the attention of our Representative in Congress, and are properly acknowledged where they occur. Chapters XIX., XX., on Burying Grounds and the War of 1812, were supplied, by request, by Rev. Edward B. Chamberlin. The Miscellaneous Department in Chapters XXIII., XXIV., was extended by the addition of several particulars and anecdotes, obtained from Joseph Smith, Esq., Isaac Chipman, Esq., and other gentlemen. The general historical data, in Chapters VII. and XIV., have also been supplied.

The Note on Page 42, was given on the authority of a Manuscript Address of Rev. Joseph Steele, late of Castleton, delivered in that place; that on page 61, was compiled from Morrell's American Shepherd and the American Historical Magazine for 1860-61; that on page 152, was obtained from a note of conversations with Mrs. M., one of the parties mentioned.

Portraits of Gov. Jenison and Rev. Mr. Goodhue, are inserted under the direction of the committee, as a part of the expense of publication; other illustrations are furnished by the liberality of individuals.

Errors of the press, which occur, will lead, it is believed, to no serious misapprehension; errors in names or their orthography are intended to be corrected in the Index of Names.

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HISTORY OF SHOREHAM.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTION AND CHARTER OF THE TOWN.

THE Town of Shoreham, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont, is in Latitude $43^{\circ} 53'$, and Longitude $3^{\circ} 45'$, and is bounded north by Bridport, east by Whiting and Cornwall, south by Orwell, and west by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Ticonderoga, N. Y. It lies 40 miles south of Burlington; 12 south-west from Middlebury; removed from eight to ten miles from the Green Mountain range.

It was chartered by Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1761. The names of sixty-four persons appear in the charter as the grantees of the township, most of whom, it is believed, had no personal interest in the grant. The charter was obtained through the agency of Colonel Ephraim Doolittle, and bears an earlier date than that of any other town west of the Green Mountains, lying north of Castleton. It in the usual form of charters of townships granted by New Hampshire, and reads as follows :

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GEORGE THE THIRD,

*By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland,
King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME :

Greeting :

Know ye, that We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within our said Province, by and with the advice of our trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Province of New Hampshire in New England, and of our Council of said Province, Have, upon the Conditions and Reservations, Hereinafter made, Given and Granted and by these Presents for us our Heirs and successors, do Give and Grant in Equall shares unto our Loving Subjects, Inhabitants of our said province of New Hampshire and our other Governments, and to their heirs and assigns forever, whose names are entered on this Grant to be divided to and amongst them, Into seventy equal shares, all that tract or Parcel of land, situate Lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by a measurement, twenty-five Thousand aeres, which tract is to contain something more than six miles square and no more : out of which an allowance to be made of Highways and unimproved Lands by Rocks, ponds, Mountains and Rivers, one Thousand and forty acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof, made by our said Governor's orders and Returned into the Secretary's office and hereto annexed, Butted and Bounded as follows, viz : Beginning at a tree marked standing by the water side of the wood creek, so called, on an East point from Ticonderoga fort, from thence running east seven miles, then beginning again at the aforesaid tree by the wood creek, thence Running Northerly by the waters of the wood creek or bay, so far as to make up six miles on a straight Line, from thence East seven miles, and from thence Southerly to the end of seven miles from the bounds begun at ; and that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a township by the name of Shoreham, and the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter Inhabit the said township are hereby declared

to be enfranchised with and entitled to all and every the privileges and immunities that other towns within our province by Law exercise and enjoy, and further, that the said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families Resident and settled therein, shall have the Liberty of holding two fairs, one of which shall be held on the ——— and the other other on the ——— annually, which fairs are not to continue Longer ——— and that as soon as the said town shall consist of fifty families, a market may be opened and kept one or more days in Each week as may be thought more advantageous to the inhabitants, Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town officers, agreeable to the laws of our said Province, shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, which said meeting shall be notified by Gardner Chandler, Esq., who is hereby also appointed moderator of the said first meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and customs of our said province, and that the annual meeting forever hereafter, for the choice of such officers for the same town, shall be on the second Tuesday of March annually. To have and to hold the said tract of land as above expressed, together with all Privileges and appurtenances to them and their Respective heirs and assigns for ever, on the following conditions, viz: 1st, that Every Grantee, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of Land within the term of five years for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share in said township, and of its reverting to us our heirs and successors to be by us or them regranted to such of our subjects as shall Effectually Settle and cultivate the same. 2d. That all the white and other pine trees within the said Township, fit for masting our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without our special license for so doing first had and obtained. Upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his heirs and assigns, to us, our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to an act or acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted. 3d. That before any division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a

Tract of land as near the center of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and Laid out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to Each Grantee of the contents of One Acre. 4thly. Yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof the rent of one Ear of Indian corn only on the twenty-fifth day of December annually. If lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made the twenty-fifth day of December, 1762. 5thly. Every proprietor, settler or inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors yearly, and forever from and after the Expiration of ten years from the above said twenty-fifth day of December, Namely, on the twenty-fifth day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord 1772, one shilling proclamation money, for Every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of said Land, which money shall be paid by the respective persons aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, in our council chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to Receive the same, and this to be in Lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-chief of our said province, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord Christ One thousand, Seven hundred and Sixty-one, and in the first year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, with
advice of Council,

B. WENTWORTH.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Secretary.

Province of New Hampshire, October, 9th, 1762. Recorded in the book of Charters, page 233 and 234.
Attest, THEODORE ATKINSON, Secretary.

THE NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF SHOREHAM.

John Chandler, Esq.,	James Forbes,	Joseph Perry,
John Chandler, senr., Esq.	James Forbes, Jr.,	Jonathan Perry,
Gardner Chandler, Esq.,	Jonathan Gates,	Daniel Waier,
Zerubabel Snow,	Asa Moore,	Jabez Swan,
John Knap,	Jabez Sargeant,	Timothy Pain,
Samuel Chandler,	John Marsh,	John Waters,
Ephraim Doolittle,	John McRakin,	Samuel Curtis,
Ebenezer Warren,	Thadeus Bigelow,	Thomas Brown,
Daniel Boyden,	Philip Roberts,	Absalom Rice,

NAMES OF GRANTEES—CONTINUED.

Jacob Hemenway,	Thomas Wheeler,	Joseph Curtis,
Robert Gray, Jr.,	Matthew Gray,	Cornelius Colman,
Silas Hathorne,	William Kennedy,	Jonathan Stone,
Reuben Rice,	Charles Richardson,	Jonas Newton,
Jonathan Morton, senr.,	Enos Cook,	Ebenexer Starns, Jr.,
Joshua Dickinson,	Benjamin Flag,	Francis Harrington,
Elijah Morton,	Samuel Brooks,	Ephraim Starns,
Samuel Smith,	Cornelius Stowel,	William Ward,
Daniel Warner, Esq.,	John Godard, Junr.,	Wm. Tenenson Stearns,
William White,	Richard Wibard, Esqr.,	Ephraim Curtis,
Caleb Tilton,	Jonathan Tilton,	Daniel Tilton,
David Morton,	John Goddard,	John White,
		Samuel Goddard.

His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., a tract of Land to contain five Hundred Acres as marked B. W. in the plan, which is to be accounted two of the within shares. One share for the Incorporation for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. One share for the Glebe for the Church of England, as by law Established. One share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, and one share for the Benefit of a school in said Town.

Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE, October 9, 1762.

Recorded in the book of Charters, page 233 and 234:

THEODORE ATKINSON, Secretary.

The above is a true copy of the Original Charter, Carefully Examined and Compared by me.

THOS. ROWLEY, Proprietors' Clerk.

CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN UNDER THE CHARTER—SETTLERS PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION.

COL. EPHRAIM DOOLITTLE was the most prominent and active man in procuring the Charter and effecting the first settlement of the town. He was a Captain in the army under General Amherst, in the French war of 1755, and served under him at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. While the English forces lay at the latter place in 1759, Amherst sent out a detachment to open and complete a road from thence to Charlestown, N. H., then called Number Four. It passed from Chimney Point, in Addison, through Bridport and Shoreham, and Doolittle and many of his men, it is said, were engaged in this enterprise. Col. Doolittle, and many of the men who served under him from Worcester County, Mass., had passed over this road on their way to and from the seat of war on Lake Champlain, and having favorable impressions of the country bordering on the lake in Vermont, on their return after the conquest of Canada in 1760, through their influence a company of gentlemen in Worcester, Shrewsbury and Petersham, Massachusetts, united for the purpose of obtaining a charter from the government of New Hampshire for the towns of Shoreham and Bridport. Having accomplished this object, he became proprietor of six rights of land in each town, with the intention of commencing a settlement with as little delay as possible. But the continuance of the war between England and France till 1763, and the conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to the territory, rendered the enterprise unsafe. It was not until the issuing of the order of the King and Council in 1764, prohibiting further grants of land in Vermont by the government of New York, that it was considered safe to commence settlements on unoccupied lands in this State. That order of the government in England having been regarded as settling the

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE HUMAN BODY

By J. H. HALL, M.D., and J. H. HALL, JR., M.D., University of California, Los Angeles, California

The growth of the human body is a complex process involving many factors. The rate of growth is influenced by heredity, environment, and nutrition. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of various factors on the rate of growth of the human body. The study was conducted over a period of five years, during which time the growth of a large number of children was observed. The children were divided into two groups, one of which was given a special diet and the other a normal diet. The results of the study showed that the rate of growth was significantly higher in the children who were given the special diet than in those who were given the normal diet. This finding is of great importance, as it suggests that proper nutrition is essential for normal growth and development of the human body.

chartered rights of lands granted by New Hampshire, the owners thereof began to take measures to secure their settlement, and people in the older and denser settlements of Massachusetts and Connecticut began to look for a future home in the wilderness of Vermont.

Early in the year 1766, Col. Doolittle with twelve or fourteen other persons, among whom were Daniel and Jacob Hemenway, Robert Gray, James Forbush, Paul Moore, John Crigo, Daniel Southgate, Nahum Houghton, Elijah Kellogg, and others, came together in a company from Worcester County, in Massachusetts, and selected a spot on which they built a log house. This was situated a few rods east of a stream called Prickly Ash Brook, which flows from the northern extremity of what is called the Great Swamp, on land now occupied by B. F. Powers, known as the Doolittle farm. The house stood upon ground which rises gradually from that stream as it leaves the Swamp, on the east side, near a spring at the base of Mutton Hill, at its northern extremity. In this they all lived the first year in one family, the men taking turns in doing the cooking. These men had agreed to make a joint interest in the enterprise; to place their labor and expenses in a common stock, with a view at some future time, when the settlement should advance, and lands should increase in value, to share equally in the profits, and not, as it is stated in *Tompson's History of Vermont*, "On the Moravian plan." They entertained no peculiar religious or political views respecting the organization of society, or the holding of property. They adopted this plan merely for their own convenience; to lighten and facilitate the labors of settlement.

During the first summer, this company cleared about twenty-five acres of land, lying at the base of Mutton Hill on the north and east of Prickly Ash Brook. The greater part of that piece of land afterwards belonged to the farm of Noah and John Jones, and is now occupied by Franklin Moore. It was soon stocked down to grass, and for many years furnished fodder for the cattle and teams of the first settlers. During the first season, several persons belonging to this company suffered from fevers and agues, and regarding the country unhealthy, they left it, receiving pay for their la-

bor of Col. Doolittle, who had promised to purchase their interests in the improvements, if they should not wish to remain. In consequence of this, the number of residents in the town was considerably diminished. Col. Doolittle did not move his family into town until after the Revolution, but spent much of his time here, with several hired men, who were employed in clearing lands and making improvements.

Col. Ephraim Doolittle, from Worcester, Mass., was a Captain in the service of the Colonies in the French war. He was with Gen. Amherst at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in 1759, and was Colonel of the Massachusetts Militia in the Revolution. He was the largest land holder in town, as one of the original proprietors and by large purchases from other proprietors, before the settlement commenced. After the settlement commenced in 1766, he spent a large portion of his time here, until the war commenced, and moved his family here in 1783, and owned the mill-place and mills, and built a house where Alonzo Birchard now lives. He died in this town, A. D. 1807.

Col. Joel Doolittle, his son, came and lived with his father in 1783, and in 1784 became joint owner with him of the mills and all his real estate in this town. He also died in this town, in the year 1828.

Paul Moore, from Worcester, Mass., was one of the most prominent characters engaged in the early settlement of the town, a more particular notice of whom may be found in the biographical sketches. He came with the first company in 1766, and lived in the first log house that was built, until it was burnt by the Indians.

John Crigo, who was also one of the first company, with his family, lived in the same house with Mr. Moore, who was then a bachelor, and carried on his farm several years, before and after the Revolution. Moore afterwards built a log house some distance north of the first one, which stood on his own farm, several rods west of the brook, in which he and John Crigo's family lived several years. Some time after the revolution, Moore built a large two story frame house near the same spot, which was, after his death, moved by

John Doolittle to the west side of the turnpike road, and is now occupied by B. F. Powers.

Before the Revolutionary War commenced, Col. Doolittle built a saw-mill, situated near the site of the lower mill now owned by Alonzo Birchard, Esq. At this place there is a fall in the stream, by which the mill was run, of about eighty feet, in the distance of about ten rods. In this work Doolittle was assisted by Marshal Newton from Shrewsbury, Mass., one of the original proprietors of the town. He did not move his family to this town, but for several years spent much time here; labored one summer on the mill and furnished the mill irons. As he was a large owner of lands in the town, he was very active in promoting the interests of the settlement, both before and after the war. The first saw-mill that was built was burnt by the Indians during the Revolution.

In the fall of the year 1773, Samuel Wolcott, from Goshen, Ct., settled with his family on the farm on which Deacon Almon Wolcott now lives, and had one hundred acres of land given him by one of the proprietors as an inducement to settlement. He and his son Samuel belonged to Allen's party and went with him into the fort. Becoming alarmed by a party of Indians that appeared in the vicinity, he and his family fled for safety to Berkshire County, Mass., and remained there during the war. He returned in 1783, with his family, to the farm he had left in 1777, where he resided until near the time of his death, which occurred while he was on a visit to his friends in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Amos Callender came with his family from Sheffield, Mass., in the winter of 1774. He came by the way of Albany, from thence to Fort Ann, from which place there was then no traveled road further north. From Fort Ann he traveled on the ice upon Wood Creek to Whitehall; from that place on the Lake to Bridport, and thence he beat his own path through the snow, which was three or four feet deep, to Shoreham, where he settled on the farm now owned by Col. Bela Howe. In June, 1777, the family, becoming alarmed by the appearance of a party of Indians, buried their brass kettle, and some other household utensils in the ground, which they found on their return after the close of the war. They fled at

once to the south for safety. Mrs. Callender rode on horseback, carrying a child in her arms, her husband leading the horse. They made no stop, until they arrived at Poultney, a distance of about thirty miles. The most part of their way was through an unbroken forest. From that place they went to Sheffield, where they remained until the close of the war, when they returned by way of Bennington, Whitehall and the Lake, and arrived in Shoreham, Feb. 14th, 1783. In 1793 he built the brick house in which Col. Howe now lives, and kept a tavern many years. In that early day it was the most elegant house in this part of the country, and parties of pleasure were often attracted to it from this and other towns.

Elijah Kellogg, some say, was one of the company that came in 1766. He was from Sheffield, Mass., and was one of Allen's party in the capture of Ticonderoga in 1775, and is said to have been the first man who entered the fort after Allen and Arnold. He and Paul Moore spent the winter of 1778 in the same cabin, while there were no other persons in this town. After Moore was captured by the Indians, he spent another winter entirely alone. Not long after Ticonderoga was evacuated by St. Clair, he was taken prisoner by the enemy at Castleton, and detained awhile at Ticonderoga, from which place, he and two men of the name of Hall made their escape across the lake. The detail of the circumstances in an authentic form, will be found in a future chapter. Mr. Kellogg, who had previously lived with Paul Moore, not long after his escape occupied a log house on the farm which Amos Callender had left in June 1777, and took care of his cattle. He was afterward allowed to remain unmolested, under British protection, till the close of the war, when he settled on a farm where his son Daniel Kellogg now lives.

Thomas Rowley, Esq., and Samuel Beman, and Nathaniel Beman settled before the Revolution in the vicinity of Larabee's Point, and returned to their several places after the war in 1783.

John Reynolds, from New Concord, N. Y., settled on Five Mile Point, not far from Horace Lapham's, on land now owned by him, in 1774. He left in 1777, and returned in 1783, to the place he had left, where he died at an advanced age as early as 1800.

William Reynolds, son of John, settled on the same place, before the Revolution, was a tory, the only one who ever lived in this town. Some time after the war, he went to Canada, and settled on land given him by the British government.

Daniel Newton, from Shrewsbury, Mass., was here some time before the Revolution, and was employed in surveying lands allotted to proprietors before and after the Revolution. He took up several lots in town, commenced an improvement on Cream Hill, east of the road, nearly opposite to the house of the late Hiram Rich; sold that place and began to make another improvement on the farm now owned by Benjamin Hurlburt; joined Allen's party; was a servant to Gen. Artemas Ward, while a portion of the American army was stationed in Philadelphia; returned to this town in 1783, and finally settled on the farm where Edson D. Bush now lives, where he died in 1834, aged 80.

Only six families are known to have lived in this town previous to 1775. A few persons were here looking for land, or employed as laborers by Col. Ephraim Doolittle in clearing land and erecting his saw-mill. Before the commencement of the war, no settlement had been made east of the old turnpike road, except that commenced by the first company in 1766, and no family lived east of that except John Crigo's, who occupied the first improvement. In nine years the whole number of inhabitants did not probably exceed thirty.

CHAPTER III.

THE CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA IN 1775.

As Shoreham was the final point of rendezvous for the men Allen had collected, and several men belonging to his party were either then or were afterward inhabitants of this town, and as some errors have crept into history in relation to that enterprise, it may not be out of place here to give a brief account of that bold adventure, which secured to the colonies one of the most important fortresses held by the British Crown on this continent.

Nine men, either then or afterward, inhabitants of this town, are known to have been with Allen when he entered the fort, viz : Nathan Beman, Thomas Rowley, Jr., John Crigo, Elijah Kellogg, Amos Callender, Samuel Wolcott, Samuel Wolcott, Jr., Stephen Smith, then of Manchester, and Hopkins Rowley, then of Pittsford. Rev. Hosea Beckley in his History of Vermont, has shown that the expedition for the purpose of capturing the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, was not, as several historians say, set on foot by the Legislature of Connecticut, but by several gentlemen in that State, the expenses for which were furnished by public spirited individuals, on their own responsibility, and were afterwards paid by the government of that State. "A number of men were raised and came on to Berkshire County, Mass., where they were joined by many others in the expedition, and arriving in Vermont they chose Ethan Allen as their commander. He conducted them as far as Castleton, at which place he halted and sent Captain Noah Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., to Ticonderoga, to examine into its situation and condition, and make report to his associates." He passed over the Lake in a boat, in the rustic garb of a farmer, and put up at a house near the fort for the night, where several of the officers were collected for a supper party. He listened to their conversation respecting the com-

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motions in the colonies, and the defenceless condition of the post, without taking any apparent interest in what they said. In the morning he gained admission into the fort for the purpose of being shaved, and having made what observations he could, he engaged the boatman to take him across the lake. Having learned the number of men in the garrison, and that their ammunition was in a damaged condition, he returned to Castleton and reported what he had seen and heard. Allen immediately despatched Maj. Beach as a messenger to collect men, to meet his party at a place since known as Hand's Point, in the town of Shoreham. Beach went on foot to Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury, Whiting and Shoreham, making a circuit of sixty miles in twenty-four hours. While in Castleton, Allen was joined by Arnold, who claimed the command of the party by a commission, as he said, from Massachusetts; but as this claim was resisted by the men, he finally consented to join them as a volunteer. They took the the old Crown Point road in Sudbury, and came to Lake Champlain—not in Orwell, as is stated in Williams' History of Vermont, nor at Larabee's Point, as has been said by others, but at a place called since Hand's Cove, where the men lay concealed from the view of the enemy in a ravine. "Finding here no sufficient means of conveying his men across the lake, messengers were sent to Bridport and Addison to procure boats. They came to a Mr. Stone's in Bridport in the night, and making their object known, they awakened two young men, who were sleeping in the chamber above them. They at once arose, and proceeded to the fort at Crown Point, and persuaded a negro man, who had the charge of the boats belonging to the garrison, to row them as far as Shoreham, where they pretended there was to be a squirrel hunt the next day, promising him as a compensation a jug of rum." The boats did not arrive until towards morning of the next day. There were 270 men in all, 230 of whom were Green Mountain Boys, all eager to embark and share in the perils and honors of that daring enterprise. The boats, however, were insufficient to carry all. Only 83 of the 270 passed over, leaving 187 behind. Those remaining expected to be sent for immediately after the landing of the first party; but as they had to row nearly two miles before they reached the shore on the west side of the lake, a little north of Willow Point,

it began to be light; Allen therefore determined not to await the arrival of the rest of the men, from the other side, but to push on immediately to the attack. When Allen gave the word of command to march forward, Arnold, contrary to the arrangement made at Castleton, interposed and claimed his right to take command and lead the men, and swore he would go into the fort first. Allen swore he should not, but that he himself would first enter. The dispute running high, Allen, turning to Amos Callender, of Shoreham, said, "What shall I do with the damned rascal? Shall I put him under guard?" Callender, regretting such an occurrence, at such a critical time, and feeling the importance of setting forward immediately, and of acting in perfect harmony, advised them to settle the difficulty, by agreeing to enter the fort together. They both assented, and set forward under the guidance of a young man named Beman, about eighteen years old, who had spent much of his time at the fort, and was well acquainted with all the passages and buildings, and the quarters of the officers and soldiers. Allen and Arnold, followed by their men, proceeded on through a covered passage into the fort, under the direction of Beman. The sentinel unaware of their approach, had not given the alarm, but upon the impulse of the moment, caused by the sudden appearance of an enemy, he snapped his fusee at Allen, who parried the weapon with his sword, and struck a blow at the soldier's head, and inflicted a wound thereon, which would probably have killed him, if the force of the blow had not been obstructed by a comb with which the soldier's hair was done up. The above statements I had from Major Noah Callender, son of Amos Callender, who was with his father at the time, and saw the wound. Allen pushed on to the apartment occupied by Captain De LaPlace, who was yet in bed, and demanded the immediate surrender of the fort. The Captain asked, "by what authority he demanded it?" To whom Allen replied, "By the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." With such celerity had the men, under Allen, entered and paraded themselves in the open area within the fort, while the soldiers were yet sleeping in their barracks, that aroused thus suddenly from their slumbers, no opportunity was afforded them to organize; and resistance in such cir-

cumstances, being impracticable, was not for a moment to be thought of. In few minutes the officers and men were paraded on the square embraced within the walls, and surrendered themselves, forty-four in number, to the Hero of the Green Mountains.

In a short time the men, who had been left on the opposite shore of the Lake, under command of the brave Col. Warner, come over and joined their comrades in celebrating a triumph achieved without the cost of a single life or drop of blood on their part, and with no essential injury or suffering on the part of the enemy. On the same day, Warner was sent with a detachment of men to take Crown Point, which, with a sergeant and 12 men in it, was surrendered without resistance. Amos Callender was also despatched immediately in command of a small party, to take the fort at the head of Lake George, which was easily accomplished, as there were then only one man and one woman in it. By these bold enterprises, pushed on with such celerity and secrecy, as not to awaken suspicion or alarm in the ranks of the enemy, were three important posts secured to the cause of America, on the 10th day of May, 1775, only twenty days after the shedding of the first blood in the war of the Revolution at the battle of Lexington. Amos Callender, with a party of men, was sent to conduct the prisoners, 52 in number, to Hartford, Connecticut. In a few days, all the vessels, boats and warlike stores, belonging to the enemy, were taken, and the command of the lake secured, and the inhabitants of Shoreham permitted to remain unmolested, on their farms, for more than two years. Some of them engaged in the regular service, but most of them continued to improve their lands, until the approach of Burgoyne, in July, 1777, when all, excepting Paul Moore and Elijah Kellogg, fled to the south.

Thompson, in his History of Vermont, states that "it was with difficulty that boats could be obtained to carry over the troops. A Mr. Douglass was sent to Bridport to procure aid in men and a scow belonging to Mr. Smith. Douglass stopped by the way to enlist a Mr. Chapman in the enterprise, when James Wilcox and Joseph Tyler, two young men, who were in bed in the chamber, hearing the story, conceived the design of decoying on shore a large oar boat belong-

ing to Maj. Skene, and which then lay off against Willow Point. They dressed, seized their guns and a jug of rum, of which they knew the black commander to be extremely fond; they hailed the boat, and offered to help him row to Shoreham, if he would carry them there immediately to join a hunting party, that would be waiting for them. The stratagem succeeded, and poor Jack and his two men suspected nothing, till they arrived at Allen's head-quarters where they were made prisoners of war."

It has been stated in history, and the common opinion has been that the boat belonging to Major Skene, was decoyed from Willow Point, near Fort Ticonderoga. But this is a mistake. The oar-boat, of which the black man was commander, lay near Crown Point and was decoyed over to Willow Point, which is on the farm of Hiram Smith, in the extreme north-west corner of the town of Bridport. The confounding of two points on the Lake bearing the same name has led to this error. Major Noah Callender, who was with Allen's party at the time, said to the author, some time before his death, that the boat with the negro in it, was decoyed from the vicinity of Crown Point, and all historians agree in stating that both the boats arrived at Allen's head-quarters, nearly the same time in the latter part of the night. The idea that those two young men, with the four men who joined them on the way, should come from Bridport in the night on the east side of the lake, and pass Allen's party, which lay concealed about two miles north of Fort Ticonderoga, is incredible. Willow Point, a little north of that fort, was not the usual place of landing. The testimony of several persons who settled near the place where Allen's party lay, soon after the Revolution, was that both of the boats came from the north, to Hand's Cove in Shoreham.

Williams and Thompson, in their Histories of Vermont, and Cook, in his history of Ticonderoga, state that Allen with his party reached Orwell, opposite to Ticonderoga, in the evening of the 9th of May, and crossed the lake there. This is an error. Allen's party did not come through Orwell. On leaving Castleton, they directed their way to the old Crown Point road, which they reached in Sudbary, and pursued through Whiting into Shoreham. They came

near the Lake on the farm formerly owned by Abel Randall, on which Benjamin Hurlbut now lives, where they found Daniel Newton chopping, who set his axe by the side of a tree, and joined the party, which went on directly to Hand's Cove, and lay concealed during a part of the day and night in a ravine, more than two miles north of the fort. That was the point from which Allen and his men embarked in the boats and not any place in Orwell.

CHAPTER IV.

SETTLEMENT SUBSEQUENT TO THE REVOLUTION—ADDITIONAL SETTLERS PREVIOUS TO 1786.

IN the winter of 1783, and in the succeeding year, most of the families returned to the lands on which they had lived before the Revolution, and many others from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York soon joined them. In enumerating these, I shall pass over the names of those who remained here only for a few years, and did not become permanent residents of the town, and have left here no members of their families to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors, and perhaps others who were not in any way distinguished for the interest which they took or the part which they acted in building up the town. In fixing the year in which the several families came, no small difficulty has been found. The recollection of different individuals, who have been consulted for information, often varies from that of others. In determining dates, I have extensively consulted the records of deeds and conveyances found on the records of the original proprietors, and of the town; also lists of town officers, and proceedings of the proprietors and town meetings, in order to determine as nearly as possible, the year in which each individual and family came into town, leaning, in all instances, in which the recollections of persons differ, to the written record. But after all the inquiries I have been able to make, I dare not flatter myself that I have not fallen into some mistakes. In some instances the best I could do was, by a careful examination of conflicting recollections, and weight of circumstances, to make as near an approximation to truth as was in my power.

As it has already been stated, Samuel Wolcott with his family, returned in 1783 to the place they occupied before the war.

His son, Jesse Wolcott had fifty acres of land given him by one of the proprietors in 1783, and settled on the farm where his son Calvin Wolcott now lives, and continued there until his death.

Samuel Wolcott, who, with his father, was one of Allen's party, settled on land adjoining Col. Howe's, on the south, soon after the Revolution, and died there, a devoted and consistent christian.

William Wolcott, son of Samuel, Senr., settled at an early day in the village, at the center of the town. He subsequently sold his place to Levi Wolcott and went to live with his son, Dr. William G. Wolcott, at Whitehall, N. Y.

Alvin Wolcott, a son of Samuel, settled on the farm now owned by his son Samuel, where he died.

Deacon Philemon Wolcott, took the place on which his father settled, after his death. He was a deacon and active member of the Congregational Church. He died on that place of the cholera, September 1st, 1832, aged 63.

Thomas Rowley, Esqr., returned in 1783 to the farm he had left at Larabee's Point, where he lived with his son, Nathan, some time; sold that place in 1787 to John S. Larabee, and went with his son Nathan, in the same year, and lived on the place where Lot Sanford now resides, until about the year 1795, when he went to the place called Cold Spring, in the town of Benson, where he died about the year 1803, being then over 80 years old.

Thomas Rowley, Jr., settled on the place now owned by Edwin Douglass, built the large house there and kept a tavern in it many years. He left that place in 1814, and moved near to Buffalo, N. Y., where he died many years since at an advanced age.

Samuel Beman, grand-father of Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., returned in 1783 to the place he had left; stayed there a few years, and went to the River St. Lawrence, where he died at an advanced age.

Daniel Newton, who first began an improvement on the place where the late Hiram Rich lived, and another on the place now owned by Benjamin Hurlbert, before the war, went soon after on to the place now owned by E. D. Bush, where he died in 1834, aged 80. He was one of Allen's party; a soldier in the Revolution,

and for many years was a practical surveyor in this town. During his life he kept a diary, but that part of it which comprised the history of events which occurred in the early history of this town, is supposed to have been lost. That part of it which he kept while he was a soldier, and acted as a servant to Major General Ward, I have seen, in which he notices the unusual season of attention to the subject of religion then prevalent in that portion of the army stationed in the city of Philadelphia, and among the inhabitants of that place. In that diary, he records the texts of all the sermons he had heard; some of which were delivered by the most eminent preachers in the country in that day, and relates the substance of conversations which he had with Gen. Ward and Samuel Adams, then a member of Congress, on the subject of religion, while his own mind appears to have been deeply impressed concerning his own state. These conversations show the deep interest which those two eminent men felt in the work of grace then prevalent in that place. The frequent counsels which they gave him, evince their sincere and ardent piety and devotedness to the cause of Christ.

Nathan Herrick, son of Col. Samuel Herrick, an officer in the army of the Revolution, settled on Larabee's Point, in 1783; sold out to John S. Larabee, and left town in 1787.

Rufus Herrick, from Dutchess County, N. Y., settled near Hand's Point in 1783, on the farm afterwards owned by Deacon Nathan Hand and Capt. Samuel Hand. He died on that place about 1787.

John Larabee, from New London County, Conn., settled on the farm now owned by Benjamin Hurlbert, in 1783. He was a surveyor, and is said to have been a man of more than common education in his day.

John S. Larabee came from Pownal, in 1783, at the age of 19. He spent most of the summer of that year, in assisting his father in surveying lands in the northern part of the State, but in the autumn came and lived with the family. In 1787 he settled on Larabee's Point, then called Rowley's Point, where, with the exception of six years which he spent in Middlebury, while he held the office of Clerk of the County Court, he resided during the remainder of his life. He established the first regular ferry at Larabee's

Point, under a grant of the Legislature. It was under his management during his life. He was a man who made many friends by his fine social qualities, and quiet, genial disposition, and was much respected and honored by all who made his acquaintance, as an intelligent and trustworthy man. He held, at different times, the office of Town Representative, was Clerk of the County Court six years, was Judge of Probate and of the County Court, and was well versed in the early history of the town and State. Late in life, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the hope of the gospel, Nov. 28th, 1847, aged 82.

Abijah North, from Farmington, Conn., came to this town in 1774; went on to fifty acres of land given him by one of the proprietors, belonging to the farm of the late Hiram Rich; cleared a piece of land that summer; planted apple seeds for an orchard; built a log house a little west of said Rich's house, and returned in the fall of that year to Connecticut. The war having broken out the next year, he did not come on with his family as he had expected, but remained till after the peace, when he returned with his wife and six children, to his former residence, March 12th, 1783. He lived on that place over two years, and then went to the Moseley place in Bridport, where he died May 3d, 1785, in less than two months after his last removal. A little before his death, Seth North, John North and Simeon North, came with their families, and John North took the farm of Abijah North in Shoreham, and died there at an early day. The wife of Seth North, immediately on her arrival, took the home-sickness, and the same day she arrived, declared to Samuel Wolcott's family, she would start for home the next day, and, true to her word, home she went, by the same team by which she came, notwithstanding the efforts of Mrs. Wolcott, on the next morning, to quiet her mind, and persuade her to remain. Simeon North remained a short time and went to Ticonderoga; returned here again, and lived here several years, then went to Orwell, where he died. The apple seeds which Abijah North sowed in 1774, sprang up and became a nursery after the Revolution, as did seeds planted by Samuel Wolcott on his place the same year, furnishing trees and fruit for the neighborhood at an early date.

After the death of Abijah North, his family was broken up, and his son, Nathaniel North, went to live with Isaac Flagg. He married Sally Bateman, and lived with her father, Thomas Bateman, on his farm and in his house, which stood where the parsonage house of the Congregational Society now stands. Col. Nathaniel North built the parsonage house in 1818; left town in 1831 and moved to Ticonderoga, where he died, July 9th, 1838.

Col. Josiah Pond, from Lenox, Mass., came to this town in 1783, and carried on Paul Moore's farm one year; purchased the farm where William and Edwin Johnson now live, in 1784, and built upon it a framed house and barn; sold that place afterward to Isaac Flagg and went on to the place now owned in part by Henry Bush, cleared up a large farm and built a saw-mill on Lemon Fair River, about 1790. He lived on that place the greater part of his life, and died in this town August 8th, 1840, aged 83. A notice of his character will be found in the Biographical Sketches.

Gen. Timothy F. Chipman, from Sheffield, Mass., assisted in the surveys of the town in 1783, and in the same year settled on the farm now owned by his son Isaac Chipman. See Biographical Sketches.

Stephen Barnum came here from Lanesboro, Mass., in 1784, and moved his family in 1785. He settled on land now owned by Loren Towner; had a large farm; raised a numerous family of children, all of whom except his son Stephen, have removed from the town. He was born in 1757. He was a soldier in the Revolution; came to Ticonderoga the latter part of December, 1776, at the age of 19, with a company of militia, and stayed until the next spring. The soldiers suffered much from the want of comfortable shelter and wholesome food. A part of the time they were compelled to subsist on horse-beef. There was much dissatisfaction among the soldiers, with the treatment they received from the officers, who were thought to have been unwilling to share with them in their privations. This occasioned some pilfering by the soldiers, from the better stores, which some of the officers had appropriated to their own use. So great was the dissatisfaction, at one time, that a company of men, headed by young Barnum, paraded with arms in their hands,

with the avowed intention to march for home; whereupon they were promised better treatment, and they consented to remain. Mr. Barnum was a deacon of the Congregational Church many years, and died in this place August 24th, 1834, aged 77.

Four brothers of the name of Smith settled on the lake road, from which circumstance, it took the name "Smith Street," which it still retains. They all originated from Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; went from that place to Spencertown, N. Y., and from thence to Manchester, Vt. From the latter place they came to this town.

Stephen Smith commenced an improvement, and built a log house on the farm now owned by Marvin North, in 1784, and moved his family into it in 1785.

Deacon Eli Smith came also in 1784, and settled with his family on the farm where Joseph Smith, Esq., his son, and Orville Smith his grand-son, now live, in 1785. He was in the battle at Stillwater, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga. He was born Nov. 10th, 1751, and died June 16th, 1816, aged 65.

Major Nathan Smith came and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Smith, his son, and Sereno Smith, his grand-son, in 1792. He was in the battle of Bennington; he and Benjamin Vaughan were the two first persons who scaled the breast-works in pursuit of the enemy. He died here previous to 1800.

Amos Smith came in 1793; was a carpenter and joiner; set up a store about 1795, in a house owned by Jordan Post, in which he did business about three years, and afterwards lived some time on Smith Street. He moved to Canada about 1808, where he died about 1816.

Nathan Smith, Jr., son of Nathan Smith, one of the brothers, settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Smith and Sereno his son, about 1786, and sold the place to his father about 1792. He lived several years after at different places in town, and at an advanced age, moved to Lyons, N. Y., where he died. He was with Allen's party at the taking of Ticonderoga, and served in the army after

that. He heard Ethan Allen address the people and soldiers from a stump in Manchester, and followed him from that place.

Philip Smith, brother of Nathan Smith, Jr., came to town in 1786, and lived a while near the school house on Barnum Hill, and in several other places in Shoreham. He was Constable and Deputy Sheriff several years, and died here February 4th, 1847, aged 82.

Timothy Larabee settled first on the farm adjoining Deacon Hunt's on the west, about 1784, and sold it to Hopkins Rowley in 1792, and went to Georgia, Vt. He returned and settled on the farm now owned by his son Timothy Larabee, in 1798. He was born in Plainfield, Conn., July 6th, 1753; came first to Pownal, and from thence to this town, and died here August 21st, 1831, aged 78. He 68 was a man of more than common education; was for some years a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Methodist Church.

David Russell came here from Chesterfield, Mass., in 1784, and settled on the farm since owned by his son, Oliver Russell, lately deceased, and moved his family in 1785.

Jabez Healy came from Chesterfield, Mass., and settled a little east from where John Jones now lives, about 1785; soon sold that place, and settled on the farm now owned by Ira Bascom.

Samuel Dunbar, from Warwick, settled on the farm now owned by German Cutting in 1785. He was the first constable of the town.

✓ Amos Stone, Esq., for several years a Justice of the Peace, came from Cavendish, Vt., and settled on the east side of Lemon Fair River, about one mile east of where Deacon James Moore now lives, on the road leading to Cornwall, in 1785.

Andrew Wright came from Lenox, Mass., and settled about three-fourths of a mile east of the mills at Richville, on the road leading to Whiting, in 1785.

Joshua Dunbur, from Warwick, Mass., settled where German Cutting now lives, in 1785, and sold to Benjamin Healy, who took his place.

Reuben Callender, from Sheffield, Mass., settled on the lot north of John N. Hunt, Esq., about 1785, and soon sold to John Tracy, and left town.

Up to this time the town had remained unorganized; no town of-

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ficers had been chosen, and no taxes had been laid for the purpose of constructing roads, building bridges, or for supporting schools, except those laid by the proprietors.

The progress of the settlement from its commencement in 1766, to the beginning of the year 1786, was so slow that the whole number of families at the close of this period was only eighteen. It we reckon five persons to a family, the whole number of inhabitants did not exceed ninety.

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CHAPTER V.

TOWN ORGANIZED—IMPROVED CONDITION—PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT FROM 1786 TO 1800.

PREVIOUS to this period, the settlers had labored under great disadvantages and hardships. After the first saw-mill was burnt, it was difficult to procure boards for building their houses. They were under the necessity of going to Whitehall, Vergennes or Pittsford, to get their grain ground. But now a saw-mill had been put in operation, and measures taken for building grist-mills. The titles to the lands were considered more safe, under an independent government which had been regularly and efficiently administered for several years. These circumstances combined to render the progress of the settlement much more rapid. During the year 1786, sixty-three families, it is said, moved into this town. During this year, the town was regularly organized and town officers chosen. Thomas Rowley was the first Town Clerk, chosen Nov. 20th, 1786, and James Moore the first Town Representative, chosen, probably, in 1787, though the records, for that year and several other years, do not show who was elected.

Among the families that settled here during this period, the following may be named :

Noah Jones, from Worcester, Mass., moved his family here in March, 1786. He came alone in 1784, and purchased a lot of land on which Edwin Northrup now lives; afterward exchanged that lot for another, and returned; came again in 1785, and worked on a lot of land on Worcester Hill, through the summer; built a log house and moved his family into it the next year. He died in this town September, 1850, aged 92, on the place on which he first settled, where Franklin Moore now lives.

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Eleazer Holbrook came with Mr. Jones at the age of fifteen, and lived with him until he was twenty-one. After that time he lived a while in Bridport, but settled at an early day on the farm now owned by Edwin Cudworth. He is now living with his son, David Holbrook, in Orwell, and is 88 years old.

John Smith, from Worcester, Mass., moved his family into town in 1786; was here himself one or two years before; built a house on the farm now owned by Royal Witherell. He afterwards sold that place to Sylvester Witherell, and settled on the farm now owned by John Jones. He died in this town, Aug. 31st, 1816, aged 73. His wife survived him, and died on the same place, September 15th, 1838, aged 88.

James Moore settled with his family on the farm now owned by his son, Samuel Moore, in 1790. See Biographical Sketches.

Gideon Tower settled on the south-west corner lot, in this town, about 1787, and died here in 1814.

Ebenezer Turrill, Esq., from Lenox, Mass., built a log house in 1786, near the large two-story house, built by him in 1795, occupied many years as a tavern, more commonly known as the Hill House. See Biographical Sketches.

Daniel Turrill, his son, soon after settled on the farm now owned by Edwin H. Northrup.

Beebee Turrill, son of Ebenezer Turrill, settled on a farm now owned by Dea. Royal Turrill, in 1792.

Thomas Rich and Nathaniel Rich, from Warwick, Mass., purchased a tract of land in and near the present village of Richville, in 1785. These two brothers, says one of their descendants, were great hunters, and had been in these parts before they made their purchase. Thomas Rich had previously been to New Hampshire, with a view to purchase the land lying about the falls in Salisbury, Vt.; but the property had been sold the day before he arrived. He went from there to Middlebury to look at lands lying on the north side of the falls in that village, which were then in the market, but finally concluded to purchase in this town. In the year 1786, he came with several hands, and labored through the summer and autumn in clearing lands and preparing the way for a settlement and the erec-

tion of mills. The next year, 1787, he and his brother came on with several hands, among whom was Charles Rich, a son of Thomas, afterward a Representative in Congress, who did the cooking for the company. He was then sixteen years old. Mrs. Andrew Wright, then living about three-fourths of a mile distant, baked their bread. That season Thomas Rich built a saw-mill, it is said, alone, and did much work on the grist mill, of which Nathaniel Rich was owner. He got out and shaped a set of mill-stones at Pittsford, turning over the stones without any assistance from others. These two brothers moved their families here in the winter of 1787, and the grist-mill was completed in the spring or summer of that year.

Jacob Atwood, came with his family, from Warwick, Mass., in 1789, and occupied a log house which he had built the summer before, situated about four rods south-west of the house in which Francis Atwood recently lived. That year the adjacent lands were all in flames, in consequence of which the grist-mill, in which many of his goods were stored, was burnt, and little or nothing in it was saved.

Ebenezer Bush, from Becket, Mass., settled in 1789, on the farm now owned by Oliver Barnum. In January, 1791, he started on a journey to Massachusetts, with five persons in a sleigh with him. While passing along the road in Fairhaven, he was suddenly killed by the fall of a tree. No other person in the sleigh with him was injured. His funeral was attended in this town, and the sermon was preached by Elder Skeels, a Baptist minister, who lived at that time on the place where Eliakim Culver settled, now owned by Samuel Jones.

Zacheus Barnum, from Lanesboro, Massachusetts, bought fifty acres of land of Thomas Rowley, in 1786, lying on the west side of the road leading north from Deacon Lewis Hunt's, now owned by A. W. Perry. He built a log house on it, and in 1789, married a daughter of Samuel Wolcott, who died in October, 1790; in October, 1791, he married for his second wife, the widow Sarah Bush, and moved on to the farm that Eben Bush settled on, in 1792. He sold the fifty acres that he first purchased to Zebedee Goodwin, and

purchased fifty acres of land of Nathaniel Pond, on what is called Barnum Hill, now owned by Oliver Barnum, where he died, August 28th, 1840, aged 77 years.

William Jones, from Worcester, Mass., purchased a lot of land on which Stephen Barnum now lives, and settled upon it for a short time, in 1787. He soon after purchased the lot where Schuyler Doan now lives. He died in this town, Nov. 27th, 1833.

Asa Jones, from Worcester, Mass., settled, in 1788, on the farm where his son, Asa Jones, now lives. He died here, April 21st, 1841, aged 76.

Elder Samuel Skeels settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Jones, about 1789, and sold it to Eliakim Culver, and left town about 1793.

William Willson, was born in Rehoboth, Mass. At the age of eight years he came to Warwick, Mass., and lived with his father in that town, until 1789, when he settled on the farm now owned by his son, William G. Willson, where he died, May 30th, 1858, aged 89. His father, Jonathan Willson, who was a soldier in the French war two years, under Gen. Putnam, and also in the war of the Revolution, came and lived with his son, William, in 1820, and died in this town, in 1830, at an advanced age.

Dea. James Baker removed from Bridport to Shoreham in March, 1816, and was the same year appointed Deacon of the Baptist Church in the latter place, and served as such till 1830, in April, when he removed from Shoreham back to Bridport and resided there till July, 1847; when he removed to Geneva, Wisconsin, where he died, October 10th, 1851, aged 72 years, 6 months and 22 days. He was born in Morris Co., New Jersey, the 18th of March, 1779, and removed from the city of New York to Bridport, Vermont, in 1805.

Ebenezer Wright came from Lenox, Mass., and worked for Daniel Turrill, in 1786; took the lot where Benjamin Bissell formerly lived, in 1788, and in 1790 settled on the farm now owned by Hon. M. W. C. Wright.

Levi Birchard, from Becket, Mass., came in 1787, and purchased the lot on which Nathan Birchard, his son, lived after him, and

commenced an improvement ; he settled thereon with his family in 1789. He died in this town, January 14th, 1844, aged 84.

Andrew Birchard, from Becket, Mass., came with Levi Birchard and worked with him two years. He first purchased the lot where Lorenzo Q. Chipman recently lived, and sold the same to Russel Chipman, and then went on the farm where he spent the remainder of his life, now owned by his son, Horatio Birchard. He died in this town, December 31st, 1857, aged 89.

Matthew Stewart came from Becket, Mass., in 1788, and settled on the farm on which Q. C. Rich now lives. He sold out to Andrew Birchard about 1800, and settled in or near Waterford, N. Y., where he soon after died.

Thomas Barnum came from Lanesboro, Mass., and settled on land now owned by Levi O. Birchard, a little north of the school house. He died here February 17th, 1836, aged 84. He was a soldier in the Revolution ; was in the battle at Trenton, and in several other engagements. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and universally esteemed as a worthy and good man.

William Watson came from Becket, Mass., in 1790, and settled on the farm where Andrew Birchard lived. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and was stationed some time at Ticonderoga. He died March 15th, 1817.

Jabez Barnum, from Lanesboro, Mass., settled on the farm where Deacon Lewis Hunt now lives, in 1787 ; left that place about 1796, when he moved on to the place now owned by William Penn Frost. He died at that place.

Liberty Newton, from Shrewsbury, Mass., settled on a place a little east of the house in which Hiram Rich lived, in 1789. He left town about 1801, and went to Ticonderoga, and built a forge at the upper falls. He died at Champlain, N. Y.

Joseph Denton, from Bedford, N. Y., settled on the farm now owned by Lorenzo D. Larabee, about 1791, and built a saw-mill on the small stream that runs through it, a short distance below the road that crosses it. Another saw-mill was also built still further down the stream. When the country was new, this stream, which is insignificant now, furnished water enough in the spring and fall

to saw a considerable quantity of lumber. Mr. Denton removed to Hague, N. Y., where he died in 1814.

William Denton settled on the same farm in 1792, and died in this town in 1814.

Samuel Tower, from Rhode Island, settled on land now owned by Lot Sanford, on the north side of the road nearly opposite to the house of A. W. Perry, about 1787.

Benjamin Tower, from Rhode Island, settled where A. W. Perry now lives, in 1787.

Samuel Rockwell settled on the farm now owned by Charles Hunsden, about 1786 or 1787, and sold it to Allen Hunsden, about 1800. He left town about the same time, and went to Pennsylvania.

Samuel Hunt came originally from Hardwick, Mass.; thence to Pawlet, and from that town to Shoreham, and settled first on the farm now owned by Nazro Northrup, in 1787. He afterwards sold that place to Jeremiah Northrup, and settled on the farm now owned by B. B. Tottingham, where he died February 15th, 1825, aged 62. His father, Samuel Hunt, came several years later, and lived with his son, and died in this town in 1799, aged 66.

Jeremiah Northrup, from Lenox, Mass., first settled a little south of B. B. Tottingham's, but soon went on to the place now owned by Nazro Northrup, about 1791. He died April 12th, 1840, aged 74 years.

Samuel Northrup, from Lenox, Mass., first settled in a small house a little south of B. B. Tottingham's, where he carried on the blacksmithing business, about 1793; about 1815 he settled where his son, Edwin H. Northrup now lives. He died January 17th, 1839, aged 66.

John Treat, from Lenox, Mass., settled on the east side of the creek, near the site of the first house built in town, about 1795.

Deacon Stephen Cooper, from East Hampton, Long Island, came and purchased about five hundred acres of land, in 1788, and moved his family here in 1789. See Biographical Sketches.

Samuel Hand came from East Hampton, Long Island, in 1789, and purchased the place owned by Rufus Herrick. His father Dea.

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Nathan Hand, came from the same place in 1790 ; and lived with his son, Samuel. Deacon Hand died May 11th, 1811, aged 64, and Samuel died September 13th, 1845, aged 76. Capt. Hand commanded a company of Militia that went from this town to Plattsburgh, on the approach of the British army, in 1814.

Levi Jenison, from Shrewsbury, Mass., settled, in 1790, on the farm afterward owned by his son, Silas H. Jenison.

Gideon Jennings went from Natic, Mass., to Bedford, N. Y., and settled in this town on the farm now owned by his son Isaac D. Jennings, in 1787. He served as a soldier in the armies of the Revolution.

Joseph Butler, from Goshen, Conn., settled near the place where Col. Clark Callender recently lived, about 1784. He stayed a few years and moved to Grand Isle.

Manoah Willson settled on the farm recently owned by James F. Frost, about 1785, and went to Pennsylvania in 1801.

Samuel Ames settled on the farm, now owned by Charles Bowker, in 1787, where he died in 1833.

Barnabas Ames settled, in 1788, on the farm now owned by Henry Walker, and died there about 1829.

Elijah Ames, settled, in 1788, on a farm about half a mile east of Richville, and went many years ago to St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.

Henry Ames settled on the farm now owned by Richard N. Atwood, in 1797 ; went many years since to Potsdam, N. Y.

Silas Brookins settled on the place now owned by his grand-son, Thurmon Brookins, about 1788.

William Johnson, from Worcester, Mass., settled on the farm, where his son William now lives, in 1788.

Joseph Fuller, from Bedford, N. Y., settled near Mr. Jennings' present residence, in 1788.

James Fuller settled on the farm where Jason Jones now lives, about 1788.

John Ormsbee, Esq., from Warwick, Mass., settled, about 1788 or 1789, on the farm now owned by Earl R. Delano.

Timothy Goodale, from Warwick, Mass., settled on the farm now owned by David Cutting, in 1788 or 1789.



Elias H. Garrison



Wm. H. Hall

Joseph Bailey, from Becket, Mass., settled on the Doane farm, now owned by J. T. and V. Rich.

Benjamin Bissell, from Lebanon, Conn., settled on the farm now owned by his son, Salmon L. Bissell, in 1787, and died there December 8th, 1850, aged 84.

Thomas Bissell, from Lebanon, Conn., settled on the farm east of Salmon L. Bissell's, in 1787, and died there in 1857, aged 84.

Jonas Marsh, carpenter and joiner, from Warwick, Mass., settled on the farm now owned by J. A. Marsh, son of his brother, Leonard Marsh, about 1800.

John Ramsdell, from Warwick, Mass., settled on the farm where Nelson Jones now lives, about 1800.

Ebenezer Hawes, from Worcester, Mass., settled on the farm now owned by Gasca Rich, in 1795. He died in this town.

David Ramsdell, from Warwick, Mass., settled on the farm where Upton Waite now lives, in 1788.

Ashbel Catlin, Senr., from Litchfield, Conn., came to this town in 1800; lived for some time with his son, Ashbel, in a house near Parker Atwood's. He went from that place to live with his son, John B. Catlin, in Bridport, and died in Crown Point, N. Y.

Ashbel Catlin, Jr., went from the place near Atwood's, on to the farm recently owned by Reuben Doane, and moved to the village in 1819, where he now lives.

Elijah Wright, from Ticonderoga, N. Y., settled on the farm now owned by George W. Doane, in 1790.

Ebenezer Atwood, Esq., from Warwick, Mass., settled on a lot next south of the farm on which Reuben Doane formerly lived, now owned by J. T. and V. Rich, about 1787. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace and Selectman.

Solomon Barnum, from Lanesboro, Mass., settled a little north of the farm on which Deacon Stephen Barnum lived, about 1789, and died some years since in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Amos Stanley, from Lenox, Mass., settled on the farm now owned by his widow, Anna Gardner. He accumulated a handsome property during his life; was a consistent christian, distinguished for his benevolence; left a handsome legacy to the Congregational So-

ciety, and as he had no children, he gave directions, on his death-bed, that, on the death of his wife, a large portion of his estate should be devoted to benevolent objects.

Nehemiah Wallace, from Pownal, Vt., settled on the farm on which Jasper Barnum now lives, as early as 1789. He sold to Jehiel Beadle, in 1814, when he left town.

Jeremiah Brown, from Long Island, settled on the south-west corner of Daniel Newton's farm about 1790, and afterward built the house in which Edward Harrington now lives, and lived there several years. He died in Benson.

Isajah Wallace, from Pownal, settled on the farm now owned by Jasper Barnum, in 1788.

Samuel Hemenway, Esq., from Shrewsbury, Mass., came to Shoreham in 1792; settled on the farm now occupied by Edson A. Birchard. He died January 26th, 1813, aged 58 years. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and an influential man in town. His wife, who was much esteemed, died March 11th, 1842, in the 80th year of her age.

Abraham Lawrence, with his son Aaron Lawrence, Esq., from New Jersey, settled on Five-mile Point about 1798; owned a large farm; sold it in 1834 and went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they both died at an advanced age.

Allen Hunsden and John S. Hunsden, his son, from Salem, N. Y., settled on the farm upon the Lake shore, now owned by Charles Hunsden, in 1800. They both died in 1833. John S. Hunsden represented the town in the State Legislature three years.

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CHAPTER VI.

SETTLEMENT AT THE CENTER AND AT RICHVILLE — LARABEE'S
POINT — WATCH POINT.

GEORGE LEONARD built the first house in the village, which was of logs, as early as the year 1786. It stood where Levi Wolcott's house now stands. About 1798, he built the framed house afterward occupied by Rev. Mr. Beardsley and Dr. Needham, now owned by Edwin J. Severance. Mr. Leonard was a German by birth, and a soldier in Burgoyne's army. By trade he was a tailor, the only one in town for many years.

Joseph Collins built a framed house near the present residence of Mrs. Everest, in 1799. Oliver Howe built a framed house, near where Ebenezer Bush, Esq., now lives, about 1795.

Isaac Flagg built a framed house where the parsonage of the Congregational Society now stands, as early as 1794; Jonathan Bate-man lived in it several years. About 1818, Col. North built the parsonage-house and occupied it till he removed from town, as elsewhere stated, in 1831.

Joseph Miller built the large tavern-house in the village, in 1800, and sold it to T. J. Ormsbee in 1802, who occupied it as a residence and store, till 1804. It afterwards had several owners. Robert R. Hunsden owned it from 1828, and kept a public house there till his death in 1845.

William Larabee, the first physician in the village, built a house where Samuel O. Jones lives, in 1803, and sold it to T. J. Ormsbee, about 1805.

Elisha Lewis built the house in which Rev. Lathrop Birge now lives, in which he carried on his trade of saddle and harness making.

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Spaulding Russell built the house in which Ashbel Catlin lives, about 1815.

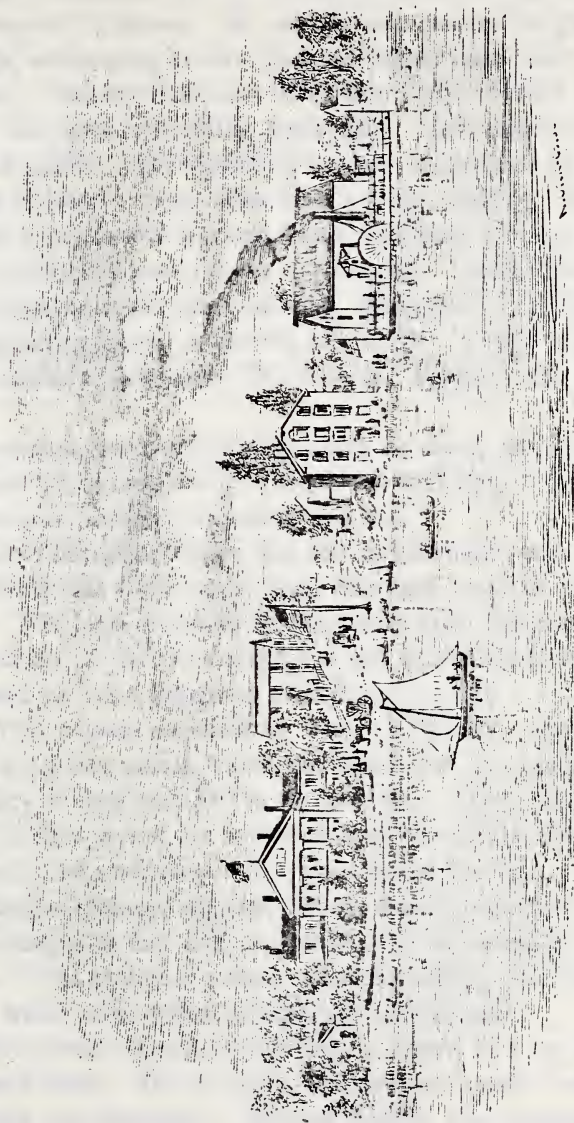
Hezekiah Beardsley built the house in which Mr. Decelles lives, in 1809, and sold it to Samuel H. Holley, Esq., in 1810, and then built the house where Levi Wolcott now lives. Ashbel Catlin built the store now occupied by Hunsden and Hall, in 1833.

Kent Wright built the brick store now owned by Edwin S. Atwood, about 1838.

Twenty-three acres, on which the Congregational and Universalist Churches and the Academy stand, were given to the Town by the Proprietors for the purposes of a common sites for churches and other public buildings, and a burying-ground. It was cleared by Ebenezer Turrill, Esq., in 1786, at the expense of the Proprietors. A few persons were buried on it, but it soon ceased to be used for that purpose. It is a beautiful location, rising gradually from the east and west to a moderate elevation at the centre, on which the public buildings stand. Beyond these, as the ground rises to the south, a few residences are placed. At the north, the street, on which the village principally is built, extends, at a right angle with the range of public buildings, to the east, till it meets the main north and south road or turnpike through the town. A plank walk has recently been built through this street and over the public ground past the buildings referred to. Young trees have been set over the common during the present year, 1859, in addition to a few of older date which were growing there. A spirit has been manifested which gives good assurance that a spot, to which the associations of so many are destined to be attached, will not be neglected.

The occupation of the water-power at Richville, has been spoken of in a previous chapter. Thomas Rich purchased the land around the falls at the upper dams in 1785, and built a house a little east of the school house, south of the valley, and moved his family into it, in 1786. The same year he built the saw-mill.

Jacob Atwood built a log house about four rods south-west from the late Francis Atwood's dwelling house in 1788, and moved his family into it in the summer of 1789. The same year the mill-house was burned, in which he had a portion of his goods stored



UNITED STATES HOTEL, LARRABEE'S POINT, VT.

H. S. GALE, PROPRIETOR.



and four bushels of salt, then worth four dollars a bushel, all of which were consumed. The house took fire from the adjacent lands, which were all in flames. As all the men were at the grist and saw-mills, endeavoring to save them, no efforts were made to save the house. Two or three years after this, Jacob Atwood built a forge at the north end of the lower dam. This was soon burnt down and rebuilt. Blacksmithing was soon commenced by him in the same building. Soon after this, a large building, with four fires, was erected about four rods below, furnished with two setts of bellows, worked by water, and a trip-hammer. Russel Harrington started smithing in the same building, using two of the fires, and built a dwelling house on the side hill, north. People then came here for smith's work from Crown Point, Bridport and adjacent towns.

Nathaniel Atwood worked at smithing for Jacob, and lived in a house near the present site of Thomas Atwood's barn. There were then two other dwelling houses on the flat.

Ebenezer Markham built a nail and trip-hammer shop in 1797, on the north side of the upper dam, afterward used for clothiers' works. Two large logs were thrown across from the nail shop on the north side of the river to the saw-mill on the south side, which were used for a foot bridge for nearly twenty-years.

In 1797 a house was built by John B. Catlin, where Davis Rich's house now stands, which was soon burnt by the slacking of a quantity of lime contained in the building. About this time, Ira Hickok built a part of the house in which Clark Rich lately lived, and used it for a nail shop. The place had at this time a considerable business: a forge, supplied with ore from Crown Point, a blacksmith's shop with four fires, a nail shop and two stores for country trade. It has continued to be a resort for milling and other business in which water-power is employed, and for trade.

Samuel Beman is said to have kept a tavern in a log house at Larabee's Point. He was here, as elsewhere stated, both before and after the Revolution. Thomas Rowley also returned to his farm at this place in 1783, and lived with his son, Nathan. The place was then known as Rowley's Point. The late John S. Larabee,

then a young man, bought out Rowley in 1787, kept a tavern and established the ferry. He built an addition in two stories to the house, and made it a prosperous and popular establishment. This house was burned about 1838. The brick house in which Judge Larabee lived in his later years, was built by him some years previously; the stone store and wharf in 1823. For a few years the tavern was kept in the small house opposite the old site. The elegant Hotel now occupied by H. S. Gale, was built by Samuel H. Holley and B. B. Brown, in 1847. The first tavern in town would seem to have been at this point; the best early business was from the winter travel on the Lake. The first store was here in 1789, as is elsewhere noticed; goods were landed here early for interior places, coming in part by water. Since 1809, the steamboats of Lake Champlain have always touched here, a stage, in later years, meeting them from Middlebury. A quarry of fine, black marble has been wrought with profit. This has long been a well known point with travelers to Lake George and Ticonderoga, and is one of the most attractive landings on Lake Champlain.

Watch Point is two miles north from Larabee's Point, and has also a ferry. The building of the wharf at Watch Point, was commenced about 1825. A small store-house was commenced the same year, and business on a small scale was done by William S. Higley, until about 1828. The wharf was afterward enlarged, and business was done by Turrill and Walker from 1828 to 1831, and continued from 1831 to 1834 by M. W. Birchard, by whom the business of slaughtering and packing beef was commenced. John Simonds purchased the place in 1835, and by him the business of packing beef for market has been extended and continued to the present date, 1859, constituting one of the leading business enterprises of the time in the State. The steamboats have sometimes touched at Watch Point; a stage was run here for a single season. The store for trade has been continued of late years.

CHAPTER VII.

RELATION OF TICONDEROGA TO THE SETTLEMENT — ESCAPE OF
HALL AND KELLOGG—EVENTS OF THE WAR.

THE position of Ticonderoga had, of course, an important relation to the early settlement of Shoreham. The fort was built by the French, then the possessors of Canada, in 1756, and left by them, together with Crown Point, on their retreat before Lord Amherst, in 1759. After the conquest of Canada by the English, which occurred in 1760, and was confirmed by treaty in 1763, garrisons were maintained in care of both forts, which offered some advantages to the settlers in procuring supplies and mechanical work, and furnished a market for some of their products. An accidental fire occurred at Crown Point about 1773, by which the magazine was exploded and other damage occasioned. The garrison there was subsequently reduced and the business associated with it diminished. The visit of Major Phelps, before alluded to, in farmer's dress, shows that the terms on which the people lived with the garrisons were familiar and friendly. The mention of Major Skene's boat, in the same narrative, suggests another idea of business and occupation in the neighborhood. The transit by the lakes was habitual, especially by Lake George, both for purposes of intercommunication and trade.

The capture of Ticonderoga, as before related, occurred May 10, 1775. Command of the lake was at the same time secured by the Americans, and preparations were shortly commenced for the invasion of Canada. Stores were forwarded from the south to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, at both which places boats were built and collect-

ed for the expedition. General Schuyler, as first in command, had the charge of conducting these preparations. Two thousand men were assigned to his division, of whom one thousand sailed from Crown Point, August 21st, with General Montgomery. Reinforcements and supplies continued afterwards to arrive. April 26th, 1776, Rev. A. R. Robbins, afterwards on missionary duty in Shoreham, arrived at the Fort, as chaplain with the troops, having crossed Lake George with one hundred large batteaux in company. This gentleman accompanied his regiment, descending the St. Lawrence with the reinforcements, till met by the news of the relief of Quebec by the English fleet of war vessels, May the 4th. The retreat was favored by the wind, which detained the English shipping, but, attended by sickness and disorder, was full of misery. The chaplain arrived at Ticonderoga at six P. M., May 23. A great force had formed in Canada, under Sir Guy Carleton. They were detained by the want of shipping on the Lake. In the meanwhile Ticonderoga became the chief point of rendezvous for the Americans. Mount Independence was occupied, the two shores being connected by a bridge, floating, but held by piers of wood. Lieutenant McClintock, of one of the New Hampshire regiments, writes from here July 23d, attributing the failure of the expedition to Montgomery's brave temerity and his neglect of the Canadians. He says thousand of bushels of grain will be lost on this lake, on account of the retreat of the army. Gen. Gates was now in the command.

General Arnold reached the fort October 15th; General Carlton followed him to Crown Point, and alarms from scouts of the enemy were occurring daily. Though much distressed by sickness, the force of General Gates was competent in numbers to man the works of the fort, requiring from eight to twelve thousand men. General Carlton retired, however, in November down the lake, and the American force was immediately reduced. The New Hampshire officer was at the affairs of Princeton and Trenton, during the winter. June 14th, 1777, being returned, he writes that some in authority have much to answer for, for the neglect of the post; that the people at large seem to have lost the generous spirit with which they entered upon the struggle. He writes from Stillwater, Au-

gust 19th, "We had forts and lines requiring twelve thousand men, and had not three thousand effectives. A retreat was determined on by the general officers in council the 5th of July, and about day-break on the morning of the 6th, we began it." The troops under St. Clair must have numbered near four thousand in all, those of General Burgoyne, still in the best condition, exceeded seven thousand.

The new settlers in Shoreham did not generally retire till the advance, up both shores of the lake, of the army of Burgoyne. The retreat at that time was universal, only two men of the inhabitants remaining during the following winter, and but one during the second winter subsequent. The retreat in general was sudden, also, in some cases families fleeing from instant danger, with bread half baked in their hands. Their simple valuables were sometimes buried, their crops and implements and often their cattle left. As families retired to their former homes or other places of refuge, the men, in a larger proportion than usual, may have joined the army. We have a trace of one of them, Elijah Kellogg, in the following letter of Elias Hall, late a worthy and respectable citizen of Castleton, published in the *Voice of Freedom*, at Brandon, April 29th, 1847. Others, no doubt, belonged to that cloud of rebels, of which Burgoyne complained, which hung upon his left in the Grants of New Hampshire. The relation is simple, and illustrates the spirit with which the efforts and misfortunes of the period were met by those whose all was implicated in the strife.

CASTLETON, April 20th, 1847.

Mr. Editor: DEAR SIR,—You will find in Morse's Universal Geography, Vol. 1, page 504, an account of General Burgoyne's conveying a quantity of ammunition and stores, a number of cannon and a portion of his troops to the summit of Mount Defiance. You will also see that it there states that he raised them to that position by means of brass tackles, over rocks, from tree to tree, and over dens of rattle-snakes, to the summit, which commanded the works of Ticonderoga. You will also notice that this circumstance was in itself a justification of St. Clair's retreat, from the fact that he saved a *State* although he lost a *post* to save it.

In 1777, I was taken a prisoner at the battle in Castleton,* with my brother and Elijah Kellogg, in the month of July, the 6th day. We were taken to Ticonderoga, and confined in a barn in company with some three or four hundred others, with double sentries to guard us on the outside.

What I wish to lay before your readers is this:—I was one of those who helped to get a single cannon on to the top of that summit, and this was drawn by a span of horses, instead of being hauled up by tackles, and our business was to lift at hard places. A kind of a road was made on the north-east side, instead of the south, as stated by Mr. Morse. This took place on Friday, August 10th, 1777. On Sunday, the 12th, we had to do some work, such as landing stores, hauling in boats, &c. We were allowed to go off at some distance, if we had a guard, and we accordingly went to a spot of woods. While taking this walk, we found that our guard had not got his musket loaded, and on our return, Elijah Kellogg, my brother and myself ran for the woods, and secreted ourselves as it was nearly dark. At our escape, we were loudly hailed to return. We crossed the path which led to the spot where the cannon was placed, at a distance of forty rods, I should judge. A halt was made when we arrived at the height of the land, to devise the best means of making good our escape, and we accordingly made an arrangement to go off the declivity and follow down the lake, until we should arrive at a certain place two miles below, where we intended to make a raft and cross over to Vermont. With much trouble we descended the steep, by letting ourselves down by means of bushes, and dropping from rock to rock, until we found ourselves at the bottom, by the lake shore. The windings were intricate, and attended with some danger; yet it was a trifle when compared with our former condition, and the prospect of escaping from bondage and of seeing our friends, were strong incentives for running many hazardous risks, saying nothing of the state of our little patriot band, who were suffering for want of our assistance. As I have stated, we had made our calculation to go down by the lake shore for some two miles and construct a raft. But fortune favored us, for we had gone but a short distance, when we found two boats lashed together and drifted ashore. We cut them apart, and with muffled oars made preparations for our escape. You might suppose no danger at-

*The affair thus spoken of, occurred between a foraging party of Burgoyne's army under Captain Frasier and some twenty Americans from a recruiting post at Castleton. On the side of the latter, a Captain William of Halifax, Vt., was killed, Captain John Hall of Castleton, wounded; his two sons and "another man" taken prisoners. St. Clair encamped the same night on the ground of the skirmish.

Lieut. Elias Hall, the writer of the letter in the text, died not long after its date at the age of ninety-four. He had an officer's pension from Government, and was a worthy representative of the heroic time.

tended us now. But the Royal George lay in the middle of the lake below us, with ample means to take us back again, or to destroy us at pleasure. But we silently passed down on the west side of them, under the cover of night, for half a mile below, and crossed over to the east side where we landed, pushed off our boat, and lay down, with no British sentries for protectors! and slept till break of day, when we again took up our march, and arrived in Castleton about eleven o'clock the same day. Our mother was overjoyed to see us, as she had feared we should have been carried to England. Yet a sorry season awaited our return. The first expression of joy was hardly passed, when the sad and mournful intelligence of our father's death gave fresh grief to our hearts. My father received a wound in the lower portion of the abdomen and died of the wound a few weeks after. My mother had all her furniture taken away, and was thus plunged from a state of comfort and plenty to want and destitution. The British drove off five cows, a yoke of oxen and some young cattle. About this time I became a volunteer in General Gates' army, where I remained until Burgoyne was besieged and taken.

At the surrender of Burgoyne, I was in a manner satisfied for my loss and injury. I was standing near the staff or head-quarters, when Burgoyne, at the head of his army, rode out for a surrender; and a noble sight it was too. I soon after went to Massachusetts and stayed until the next March, when I came home to Castleton; and long may I remember the time when I again entered the log hut which my father built, for I wept like a child. The main part of the northern army joined General Washington's troops soon after. When General Burgoyne surrendered, there was but one cannon on the summit before mentioned, and had not been. I think I can bring many witnesses in regard to the possibility of conveying stores to that position on the summit of Mount Defiance. Thus far I have stated facts for your readers, as I have long thought that the statement first mentioned should be corrected by some one.

I have other information of a similar, and some of a different character, that, should it be acceptable, may be hereafter transmitted to your readers.

I remain, with much respect, your humble and obedient servant.

ELIAS HALL.

P. S. Elijah Kellogg was uncle to General Amos Kellogg, who died at Pittsford some time since.

E. H.

After the advance of Burgoyne down the Hudson, an attempt was made for the recovery of Ticonderoga by a side movement from Manchester of reinforcements of militia under General Lincoln. The posts on Lake George were taken, the commanding positions oc-

cupied, and the fort itself and work at Mount Independence summoned to surrender. General Powell, the British officer in command, resisted the summons, and the Americans, without heavy cannon, were compelled to withdraw. The British finally withdrew their stores from the fort, with the retreat of St. Leger's expedition, in October, 1781, on the news of the fall of Cornwallis, yet they retaining the command of the lake with vessels of war, and a strong force in Canada, the settlement was not resumed at Shoreham till the war was over.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY—PROCEEDINGS OF PROPRIETORS AND TOWN MEETINGS.

THE Records of the Town afford but little matter of general interest, but present very fully the usual routine of business from time to time. The Proprietors' Records are more inviting to curiosity, as exhibiting the proceedings of an earlier condition of society. Such selections have been made from both these sources of information, as seemed in themselves to contain something of importance or to indicate something of character.

There is no record of any meeting of the Proprietors previous to the one mentioned below :

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Shoreham, legally warned, holden in Clarendon, at the house of Elihu Smith, Esq., 28th of April, A. D., 1783, Col. Ephraim Doolittle was chosen Moderator to govern said meeting.

Voted, Thomas Rowley, Proprietors' Clerk ; Voted, Mr. Daniel Hemenway, Treasurer ; Voted, Asa Hemenway, Collector of Taxes.

Voted, To allow and approve of the survey of the outlines of the town already made, and also the survey of the square of one hundred acres to each right, or share of land in the middle of the town ; the survey of said square and the lots contained therein, are hereby confirmed as the first division, being seventy-two lots of one hundred acres each, with the allowance of five acres of each lot, for the use and benefit of the town forever for highways, if needed.

Voted, To lay out to each proprietor a lot of twenty-six acres adjoining the lake shore, twenty-six rods in width north and south, and one half mile in length east and west, the Governor's right and the public rights excepted, called the second division.

Voted, That those Proprietors who have made improvements on the lake shore, shall have their twenty-six acres to cover their im-

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provements, and no more, in equal width with the other lots for their draft in said division, in proportion to one right of twenty-six acres as above mentioned.

Voted, To lay out a third division of one hundred acres to each right or share of land in the township of Shoreham, to be laid out in parallel lines with the lines of the lots that are laid out in the first division, adjoining the lots laid out in the first division.

Voted, To lay out a fourth division of one hundred acres to each right or share of land in the township of Shoreham, to be laid out in parallel lines with the lines of the first and third divisions, and adjoining the same.

Voted, That there be allowed in each lot of the third and fourth divisions, five acres for the use and benefit of the town for highways, if needed, forever.

Voted, That there be reserved two acres of each and every one of the lake lots, for the use and benefit of the town, if needed, forever.

Voted, Mr. Daniel Hemenway be a superintendent to oversee the business of laying out of lands voted to be laid out by the Proprietors of Shoreham.

Voted, Thomas Rowley, Esq., be the surveyor to lay out the lands voted to be laid out in Shoreham, and his wages to be one dollar per each day while in service.

Voted, To lay a tax of Five Spanish Milled Dollars on each right or share of land in Shoreham, to defray the charges of laying out the lands now voted to be laid out, and other back charges against the Proprietary, and that said tax be collected by the first day of October next.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the sun's rising tomorrow morning.

The meeting opened according to the adjournment, on the 29th April, A. D., 1783.

Voted, The first division lots be now drawn by lottery to each Proprietor, reserving out of the draft No. 37 for a town plat, and No. 23 for the first settled minister: Nos. 35, 30, 29, 19, 34, 31, 16 and 17 to be left out of the draft for the present.

Voted, A committee of three be appointed to prepare and superintend the draft.

Voted, Col. Doolittle be one of the committee, for the purpose mentioned in the above vote; Voted, Mr. Roswell Brown be one of the committee; Voted, Mr. Hemenway be the third committee-man, and that the Clerk be directed by the committee to make entry on the record to each original Proprietor, the number drawn to his right.

Voted, That each Proprietor, or his representative, shall pay one

dollar to entitle him to the privilege of drawing his or their lot, which dollar be one dollar paid in part on account of the five dollar tax on each right, voted to be raised for defraying the cost of the proprietary, and the collector's or treasurer's receipt shall be his or their discharge for so much.

Voted, That the Surveyor be directed to lay out one hundred acres of land, in proper form, in parallel lines, that shall enclose each mill place that may be found, and thought proper for the use of building mills in the township of Shoreham.

Voted, That one hundred acres be surveyed and laid out as aforesaid, to enclose the place where the saw-mill formerly stood, and the same be set to the right of which Ephraim Doolittle was the original grantee: And it is expected that the said Doolittle cause a saw-mill and a grist-mill to be built at said mill place as soon as possible, and that there be reserved, for the use of said mills, sufficient pond room for the use of said mills forever.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the first Monday of October next; at one o'clock in the afternoon, then to meet and open at the house of Amos Callender in Shoreham.

THOMAS ROWLEY, Proprietors' Clerk.

The above is a complete transcript of the proceedings of the first Proprietors' meeting of which a record remains. Doubtless meetings had previously been holden, perhaps in Massachusetts, before emigration took place, to prepare measures for that object, and in the town after the settlement was commenced.

The next meeting was held accordingly, at the house of Amos Callender in Shoreham, October 6th, 1783. Certain official appointments were made, and the following votes passed:

Voted, That the lake shore shall be free for each and every of the inhabitants of Shoreham, for fishing by drawing seine, &c., excepting what is wanted for the building of wharves.

Voted, That the Five Mile Point, so called, in Shoreham, be laid out in acre lots; to each Proprietor one acre, exclusive of a two-rod road to the end of said Point, and that each acre-lot be drawn in a lottery to ascertain each original right, and that the other lake lots extend east of said acre division, so far as they may lie back of said acre-lots, and also on the whole of the lake shore, excepting the Governor's lot, in equal shares to be divided to each proprietor, equal in width, in parallel lines with the south line of the town, extending so far east as to contain twenty-five acres, to be drawn by lottery, and ascertained to each original right, and called the second division.

The next meeting was held, by adjournment, at the same place, October 16th, 1783. Various lots were assigned by vote to different rights; an additional tax of five dollars on each right was laid, and certain accounts allowed as follows:

Voted, Paul Moore's account against the proprietary of the town of the Township of Shoreham, being Five pounds lawful money principal, and Five pounds eight shillings, being the interest eighteen years, the same to be allowed and paid.

Voted, Daniel Newton's account, exhibited in behalf of the estate of Marshall Newton, deceased, for the labor of two men twenty-five days each at four and six pence per day, for the proprietary of the township of Shoreham, Ten pounds and the interest for eighteen years, at 10-16-0. Voted, The above account be allowed and paid.

The above votes show that a company was engaged in surveying in this town in 1765, one year before the first company came, in 1766. Paul Moore was one engaged in that service, and doubtless remained through the winter of 1765 and 1766, evidence of which has been derived from other sources. The surveyors' accounts of Roswell Brown and Timothy Chipman were also allowed at the same meeting.

Sept. 22d, 1784. Six lots were voted to be included in the Fourth Division, along the upper falls of Lemon Fair, to accommodate the mills on those falls, and that a dam ten feet high be allowed to be built at the head of the falls, from the bottom of the channel at the lower dam, for the benefit of flowing a mill-pond, and that the privilege be allowed for flowing a pond for the benefit of mills forever; and these six lots to follow the stream where it covers the most of the pond.

June 7th, 1786. A large number of accounts were examined and allowed, chiefly for work done upon the roads, and at an adjourned meeting, on June 21st, it was voted to lay a tax upon the Proprietors of Shoreham to raise the sum of £128, 5s, 3d, lawful money, to pay the back cost, voted to be paid for surveying and laying out their lands and making roads, &c.

The last meeting of which there is a record existing on the Proprietors' Book, was held November 4th, 1793.

The first TOWN MEETING of which there is any record was held

as legally warned, for the purpose of organizing the town, choosing and qualifying Town Officers, &c., November 20th, 1786. Present : Nathan Manly, Esq., Justice of the Peace. Thomas Rowley, Esq., was chosen Moderator, and Town Clerk ; Selectmen, Amos Callender, Ebenezer Turrill, Eli Smith ; Town Treasurer, Ebenezer Turrill ; Constable, Elijah Kellogg. The remainder were chosen by nomination, to wit : Daniel Newton, Stephen Barnum, John Larabee, Listers ; Elijah Kellogg, Collector ; Stephen Barnum, Grand Juror ; David Russel, Daniel Newton, Nathan Rowley, Ebenezer Turrill, Josiah Pond, Surveyors of Highways.

The above officers were sworn before Nathan Manly, Justice of the Peace.

May 30, 1791. A committee of seven was appointed to divide the town into convenient School Districts, to wit : Noah Jones, Amos Callender, Jacob Atwood, Ebenezer Turrill, Thomas Barnum, Nathan Rowley and Thomas Fuller.

January 31, 1792. At this meeting, a religious constitution was reported by a committee, previously appointed, and adopted, styled "The Constitution of the Shoreham Christian Society." It provides that the First Division lot of the Minister's Right should be conferred on the first settled minister ; that he shall be bound to deed the Second and Fourth Division lots to the next settled minister of a separate religious society, if any, and the remainder of said right to the town for the use of schooling ; that the salary of the first minister shall be "sixty pounds," to be paid in wheat at four shillings per bushel, or in other articles to his acceptance. These measures seem to have been adopted with a view to the settlement of Rev. Joel West. See Religious History.

March 4, 1793. A report was received and adopted, dividing the town into eight School Districts

July 14, 1810. A controversy had existed many years in relation to the claim of Elder Abel Woods, minister of the Baptist Society, to the ministerial right of the town. This claim had been contested in the courts, on the part of the town, and no satisfactory decision attained. At the meeting of this date, Charles Rich, Samuel Hunt, Samuel Hemenway, Job L. Howe and Thomas J. Orms-

bee were appointed a committee to settle with Elder Abel Woods, by agreement or otherwise, as they shall judge proper. No subsequent action in the matter is observed in the records.

March 3, 1823. A committee was appointed to build, or otherwise procure, a Poor House, for the reception of the poor, with discretionary power to expend not exceeding Six Hundred Dollars for the same.

September 1, 1829. The Selectmen of the town of Shoreham, Messrs. Kent Wright, Silas H. Jenison and Isaac Chipman, made a report ascertaining and defining the rights of the Town to the Common.

March 1, 1830. Voted to raise one cent on the general List for painting Newton Academy, and procuring a bell for the same.

December 20, 1836. Elisha Bascom, Levi O. Birchard and John Baird, were appointed Trustees to receive and manage such portion of the public money, as may be deposited in the town agreeably to the provisions of an act (of the General Assembly) to provide for the receipt and disposition of the Public Money of the United States which may be deposited with this State, approved November 14th, 1836.

April 29, 1844. A motion being made to approbate Inn-keepers to sell spirituous liquors for the ensuing year, after discussion, it was decided in the negative by vote, 14 to 87. On motion, it was Resolved, That the civil authority be instructed to approbate such persons as they may judge expedient, to sell spirituous liquors, by retail, who will pledge themselves to sell only for medicinal and manufacturing purposes. Passed unanimously.

March 1, 1859. Voted to appropriate \$150 for the purpose of procuring the writing of a History of the Town of Shoreham.*

March 6, 1860. The sum of \$100 dollars was voted as a con-

*Rev. Mr. GOODRICH having removed with his family to Wisconsin, this vote was obtained to provide for the expenses of his return and temporary absence from home, while engaged in completing the work referred to.

the first of the month of January, a company of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the second of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the third of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the fourth of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the fifth of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the sixth of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the seventh of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the eighth of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

On the ninth of the month, a party of soldiers
and sailors, accompanied by some gentlemen, having
been sent to the fort, to see what was going on.

tribution of the Town, to be appropriated for the purpose of publishing said History.

Messrs. Ebenezer Bush, Isaac Chipman, Davis Rich, E. B. Chamberlin and R. Birchard, were appointed a committee to carry into effect the above votes.

CHAPTER IV

The history of the province of New Brunswick
from the first settlement to the present time
and the progress of the various branches of
the human mind.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWN OFFICERS—POPULATION FROM TIME TO TIME.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Rowley,	1787-88.	2 years.
Eliakim Culver,	1789-91,	3 "
John Smith, Junr.,	1792-93,	2 "
John B. Catlin,	1794-1801,	8 "
Thomas J. Ormsbee, ✓	1802, 1806-08,	4 "
Charles Rich,	1803-05,	3 "
Bela Bailey,	1808,	
Joseph Smith, 2d,	1809.	
Ebenezer Bush,	1810, 11, 13-26,	16 "
Samuel H. Holley,	1812,	
Levi O. Birchard,	1827-59,	32 "
Rollin Birchard,	1860,	

TREASURERS.

Ebenezer Turrill,	1787-92	6 years.
William Jones,	1793-95, 1801,	4 "
Samuel Hemenway, ✓	1796-98,	3 "
Jacob Atwood,	1799, 1800,	2 "
Samuel Hunt,	1802-04,	3 "
James Fisk,	1805-11,	7 "
Joseph Smith, 2d,	1812-22, 24-26,	14 "
Ebenezer Bush,	1823,	
Hiram Everest,	1827,	
Elisha Bascom,	1828-44,	17 "
Edgar S. Catlin,	1845-47,	3 "
Edwin S. Atwood.	1848-56, 59-60,	9 "
Rollin Birchard.	1856,-58,	3 "

SELECTMEN.

Eli Smith,	1787, 90,	2 years.
Ebenezer Turrill,	1787,	
Josiah Pond,	1787, 89,	2 "

1. SUMMARY

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the period from January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950.

Experiment No.		
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

Isaac Flagg,	1788-89, 94,	3 years.
Amos Callender,	1788, 92,	2 "
James Fuller,	1788,	
Stephen Smith,	1788-89-1800-01,	4 "
Thomas Barnum,	1788-89,	2 "
Thomas Rich,	1789-90,	2 "
James Moore,	1790-96,	7 "
Jacob Atwood,	1791-92. 95-96,	4 "
Timothy Page,	1791-93,	3 "
John Larrabee,	1792,	1 "
John Ormsbee,	1793, 1803,	2 "
Timothy Chipman,	1794, 98, 1808,	3 "
Samuel Hemenway,	1795-96, 98,	3 "
John B. Catlin,	1797,	
Amos Stone,	1797, 1802,	2 "
William Jones,	1797,	1 "
Charles Rich,	1798-1801,	4 "
Samuel Hunt,	1799-1800, 04-06,	5 "
Elijah Wright,	1801-04,	4 "
Stephen Barnum,	1799, 1802, 05, 14,	4 "
John S. Larrabee,	1803, 04,	2 "
Ebenezer Atwood,	1805-07, 12-19, 21, 22,	13 "
Timothy Larrabee,	1807, 09,	2 "
Aaron Lawrence,	1807,	
Andrew Birchard,	1808,	
Barzillai Carey,	1809-11,	3 "
William Willson,	1809-10,	2 "
John Baird,	1810-11, 24-25,	4 "
Elisha Bascom,	1811-13, 20-23, 25,	8 "
Hopkins Rowley,	1813,	
Joseph Smith,	1814-19,	6 "
Samuel Hand, ✓	1820-25,	6 "
Samuel Northrup,	1820,	
Kent Wright,	1827-37, 40, 42, 43, 47,	15 "
Silas H. Jenison,	1827-35,	9 "
Isaac Chipman,	1827-34,	8 "
John T. Rich,	1835-36, 38, 42, 42,	5 "
Marvin North,	1836-38, 42-44, 50,	7 "
Lewis Hunt,	1837, 49,	2 "
M. W. C. Wright,	1838, 39, 41, 55,	4 "
Levi B. Harrington,	1839,	
Elmer Jones,	1839, 40, 43,	
Horace Lapham,	1840, 41,	
Orvel Smith,	1844, 45, 52,	3 "
Nazro Northrup,	1844, 45, 52,	3 "



Alonzo Birchard.	1845, 46, 52,	3 years.
Gasca Rich,	1846, 47,	2 "
Jasper Barnum,	1846-48,	3 "
Lynde Catlin,	1848, 49, 59,	3 "
Bela Howe,	1849, 50, 56,	3 "
Schuyler Doane,	1850, 51,	2 "
A. W. Perry.	1851,	
John S. Ward,	1851,	
A. B. Bascom,	1852,	
David Cutting,	1853, 56,	2 "
James F. Frost,	1853, 55,	2 "
Lewis Treadway,	1856, 57, 59, 60,	4 "
Hiram Rich,	1856,	
Thurmon Brookins,	1856,	
James M. Lamb,	1856,	
Eli Ray,	1856,	
Edwin B. Douglass,	1857,	
Stephen Barnum,	1857,	
Julius N. North,	1860,	
John T. Rich,	1860,	

CONSTABLES.

Elijah Kellogg,	1787.	
Ensign Colver,	1788,	
Timothy Chipman,	1789,	
John S. Larrabee,	1790,	
Samuel Dunbar,	1791,	
John Treat,	1792, 93, 95,	3 years.
Samuel McClellan.	1794,	
Joshua Healy,	1796, 98,	2 "
Charles Rich,	1797,	
Philip Smith,	1799, 1800-05, 7,	8 "
Thomas J. Ormsbee,	1806,	
Ebenezer Atwood,	1808,	
Samuel Rich,	1809, 10.	2 "
William Wolcott,	1811,	
Jeremiah Cutting,	1812,	
Silas H. Jenison,	1813, 15,	2 "
David Barnum,	1816,	
Zorastus Culver,	1816,	
Jonathan Wright,	1817.	
Robert R. Hunsdon,	1818,	
William Wolcott,	1819, 20,	2 "
David Hill,	1821-24, 26,	5 "
Jesse C. Higley.	1825,	

Marvin North.	1827-29,	3 years.
L B. Harrington,	1830-35.	6 "
Amos D. Callender,	1836,	
Reuben Smith,	1837-40,	4 "
Alphonzo B. Bascom,	1841-45, 47,	6 "
Lorenzo D. Larrabee, ✓	1846.	
Osis S. Barrett,	1848-51.	4 "
Myron B. Randall,	1852,	
Carlos H. Jones,	1853,	
Ira G. Bascom, ✓	1854-60,	7 "

As has already been stated, at the commencement of the year 1786, there were but eighteen families in town. During that year there was an addition of sixty-three families. The following table shows the number of inhabitants at different periods, as given by the United States Census :

Year.	No. inh.	Year.	No. inh.
1791—	721	1830—	2137
1800—	1447	1840—	1674
1810—	2043	1850—	1601
1820—	1881	1860—	1382

Thus it appears, that, in five years, from 1786 to 1791, the number of inhabitants had increased more than ten fold : in nine years, from 1791 to 1800, it had doubled, being at the commencement of the present century, the most populous town in the county. From 1800 to 1810 it had increased more than 47 per cent. From 1810 to 1820 it had decreased about 162, 12 1-2 per cent. This was caused, in part, by the prevalence of a fatal epidemic in 1814, but mostly by the emigration of many families and young men to the county of St. Lawrence in the State of New York. In 1830 the population of the town stood higher than at any other time in its history, having increased 256 in ten years, or about 8 1-2 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 it had decreased 463, caused by a large emigration to Michigan and Illinois, which commenced about the year 1831. From 1840 to 1850 there was a decrease of 72 in ten years ; of 442 in forty years, and only a gain of only 156 in fifty years. The more serious decrease of the last decade of the census, may yet be modified in the official report. It has been observed that

while the policy of land-holders extends the size of farms, their numbers must diminish in proportion. Since the commencement of the present century, it is believed more than Five Thousand persons have emigrated from this town to other parts of the country.

CHAPTER X.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE—FIRST PRODUCTS—WHEAT—SHEEP—
HORSES—CATTLE.

From the first settlement of the town the people with few exceptions were devoted to agricultural pursuits. Most of the early settlers came here poor, with means barely sufficient to purchase fifty or one hundred acres of land. At an early day they had to struggle on through many difficulties; but by persevering industry and economy, most of them in a few years became independent, and a few of them wealthy farmers. At first a large amount of labor was expended in clearing the land of a dense forest. To us this must appear to have been a work requiring the life time of the laborer to accomplish. But in the manner in which they proceeded, it was a work of less time and difficulty, than we of the present day can easily imagine. The early settler in these forests cut at first only the small timber, and left the larger trees standing. The general practice was to cut all the trees which were sixteen inches in diameter and under, and to pile the brush around the larger timber, or girdle it. In burning the brush the larger trees were killed. A portion of the logs were drawn off and laid into fences, to enclose the fields, and the remaining timber was piled in heaps and burnt on the ground. By pursuing this method much labor was saved. In some instances contracts were made for clearing land in this manner, as low as four dollars and fifty cents per acre. As a remuneration for this labor, the owner of the land was almost sure of a crop of wheat the next year, yielding from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. After the first or second crop, the land was

usually stocked with grass, to which the soil is remarkably adapted. The dead standing timber was gradually removed in the winter, to supply the family with fuel, of which great quantities were consumed in their large open fire places. The pine trees, as their progress to decay was more slow, were permitted to stand longer; but in a few years were cut and split into rails and laid into fences, many of which remain sound now, after the lapse of sixty years.

At an early day a market was opened for lumber at Quebec. Many of the early settlers employed their winters in drawing immense quantities of pine logs and square timber to the lake, to be sawn into deal or plank three inches thick, which were floated in rafts through Lake Champlain, and down the Sorel and St. Lawrence to that mart. It was but a small compensation which the laborer received for his time and toil, though he was ultimately enriching himself by clearing his lands, and thus extending the area of cultivation. The oak timber was cut and squared, or split into staves, and was sent in the same direction for a market. Before the forests were cleared the quantities of these two kinds of timber were immense, and the farmer at an early day was essentially aided in bringing his lands into a state of cultivation, by devoting his winter seasons to the timber business.

From the year 1783 to 1791, the productions of the land were mostly wanted for home consumption. Wheat was the principal production at that early day, and as there was little money in circulation, contracts were made mostly to be paid in that article, or in neat cattle. The necessities of the farmer often compelled him to part with his wheat to the merchant, in the fall or early winter, at prices varying from thirty-seven and a half to seventy-five cents per bushel, while many who lacked a supply were under the necessity of purchasing it from him before harvest at \$1 or \$1.25.

From the year 1797 to 1810, wheat was the principal staple of the farmer. During this period, the high prices caused by the wars in Europe, brought him a rich reward for his labors. The land for this crop was generally plowed in June, and laid in fallow during the summer, plowed again the latter part of August or first of September, and sowed with winter wheat. The snows of winter were

generally a sufficient protection from frosts; and a large crop, of the finest quality known in our markets, was secured at the next harvest, and the winter employed in getting it out and drawing it to Troy, where it found a ready market at prices varying from one dollar twenty-five cents to two dollars per bushel. The restrictions put upon our commerce about the year 1810, seriously embarrassed this branch of industry.

Previous to the last war with Great Britain, very few sheep had been kept. In the suspense of importations caused by that war and the restrictive measures which preceded it, more wool was wanted for domestic use and to supply the infant manufactures to which that war had given rise. The common wool of the country suddenly rose as high as one dollar per pound. The high price of the article stimulated the farmers to increase their flocks, and a general desire was awakened to make wool growing a leading business. The interest of the farmer soon prompted him take measures to improve the quality of his staple in order to meet the demands for the finer fabrics.

In the year 1816 the merino sheep were introduced into this town from Long Island, by Zebulon Frost and Hollet Thorn, and considerable numbers were sold by them to our farmers for about forty dollars each, and some bucks for a much larger sum. One buck was sold to Refine Weeks for fifteen hundred dollars. The destruction to the wheat crop from the year 1824 to 1837, by the midge or weevil, induced almost every farmer to stock his farm mostly with sheep. While wool sold for fifty and seventy-five cents per pound wealth rapidly increased; the farms were enlarged and this soon became the largest wool growing town of equal extent in territory, in Vermont, and probably surpassed in the quantity of this product, any town of the same area in New England, or in the United States. According to the census of 1840, the number of sheep in this town was 41,188, and the number of pounds of wool 95,276.

The fall in the price of wool about the year 1839-'40, from which it has never fully recovered, caused a very serious interruption to the business of the farmer. Those who had run in debt for



lands, in the hope of being able to pay for them from the produce of their flocks, suffered severely. Efforts now began to be made to improve the breed, with a view both to greater uniformity in the quality of staple and greater weight of fleece, and in both of these respects many have met with great success. The excellence of their flocks, as well as those of many other towns in the county, has given to their sheep almost a world wide celebrity, and drawn hither purchasers from almost every section of our country, south and west, at prices which have made this as yet the greatest of any one of the branches of our husbandry. It will be perceived that according to the census returns of 1840, the average weight of fleece was only a fraction over two pounds and five ounces to each sheep. There may have been some error in the returns. Some may have counted in their lambs. But it may be safely stated that the average weight of fleece was at that time considerably less than three pounds. The lightness of the fleece must be attributed principally to the mixture of the Saxon blood with most of the flocks, which commenced a few years before. The farmers were not slow to perceive the loss which they had sustained by their attempts to produce a finer staple, as the higher price of this did not compensate for the loss sustained by a diminution of the weight of fleece. They began, therefore, about this time, to pursue such a system of breeding with Spanish bucks as would be most likely to result in an increased weight of the wool per head. With what success this has been done, the returns of the census of 1850 will show in part. The average weight of fleece in the county of Addison according to the census of 1840 was a trifle over two pounds and five ounces to each sheep. In 1850 it was a trifle less than three pounds and five ounces to each sheep. Showing a gain of nearly one pound per head on the whole number kept in the county, in the space of ten years. It is believed that the gain in fleece, since 1850 in this town, has been nearly, if not quite equal to that of the ten years between 1840 and 1850, being at the present time not less than four pounds to the fleece. Some of the best graded flocks shear on an average five pounds, and some of the pure blooded Spanish merino flocks more than six pounds to the fleece, of washed wool.

Gov. Jenison, in his address delivered before the Addison County Agricultural Society in 1844, showed by the United States Census of 1840, that "Addison County had in the latter year, in proportion to territory or population, a greater number of sheep, and produced more wool than any other county in the United States." "Taking eleven towns," he says, "most favorable to the keeping of sheep, one half of the number in the county, they will be found to have possessed more than one sheep to each acre of improved and unimproved land in those towns, or more than six hundred and forty to the square mile." At the taking of that census, Shoreham had more than one sheep and five-eighths to each acre of land, improved and unimproved, which shows a greater number than in this town than in any other town of equal extent in the United States, and a greater amount of wool, and more than twenty-four sheep to each inhabitant. A comparison of the census returns of the several towns, in 1850, would doubtless lead to the same result. And it may be safely predicted, that the census of 1860 will show that this town has not fallen behind any other town in this or any other State, in improving her flocks.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.*—As this town has not probably been

*The Merino Sheep of Spain gave character to the woolen manufactures of Seville as early as the thirteenth century, during the occupation of the Moors. Their name is taken to indicate a foreign origin,—*Mareno*, from the sea,—and they are supposed to be traced to the Tarentine species, introduced from Italy into Spain by the Roman Emperor Claudius. In modern times, the race was preserved in Spain in the hands of royal and distinguished families, as an exclusive source of revenue, protected by peculiar legal privileges, and its exportation strictly forbidden. In 1723 it was first introduced into Sweden; in 1765, into Saxony by the Elector, where the breeding has been carefully conducted; in 1786, into Prussia; into France in the same year, which importation was the foundation of the Rambouillet flock; into England successfully in 1791. These exportations were made by special favor of the government of Spain, under the governmental patronage of the several countries mentioned, when the stock in the former kingdom exceeded ten millions of animals.

In 1801, M Delessert, a French Banker, purchased two pairs of Rambouillet sheep, and shipped them early in that year for New York. He succeeded in placing a single ram, the survivor of them, on his farm near Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Seth Adams, since of Zanesville, Ohio, claims to have obtained a premium offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the first importation of Merinos, for

surpassed by any other town in the country in successful efforts to improve the pure Spanish breed of sheep, I have carefully sought to give a truthful history of their origin, and the manner in which they have been kept pure by the owners of a few of the most celebrated flocks. These all originated from the celebrated flock bred by Andrew Cocks, of Flushing, Long Island, who made his first purchases from the importations of Richard Crowninshield, as the following certificate will show, published in the *Albany Cultivator*, in New Series, Vol. 1, 1844.

Judge Lawrence's Statement.

Yours is duly received in which you refer to a conversation we had on the subject of Merino Sheep, and particularly of the quality and purity of the flock of Andrew Cocks, who was my near neighbor. We were intimate, and commenced laying the foundations of our Merino flocks about the same time. I was present when he purchased most of his sheep, which was in 1811. He first purchased two ewes at \$1,100 per head. They were very fine, and of the Escorial flock, imported by Richard Crowninshield. His next purchase was thirty of the Paular breed, at from fifty to one hundred dollars per head. He continued to purchase of the different importations until he run them up to about eighty, always selecting them with great care. This was the foundation of A. Cocks' flock, nor

a pair also from France, imported into Boston in the same year. Chancellor Livingston, then United States Minister to France, purchased at Chalons near Paris, two pairs, which he shipped for New York, and placed three of them on his own farm. Gen. David Humphreys, at the close of his term as Minister to Spain, was permitted to purchase a flock of one hundred pure Leonese Merinos, which were shipped at Figueira at the mouth of the Mondego in Portugal, April 10, 1802, and arrived at New York in the last week of May. The enterprise was pursued by Gen. Humphreys in the establishment of a manufactory of fine woollens at Derby, Conn. Hon. William Jarvis, then Consul at Lisbon, in 1809 obtained by special favor two hundred Escurials, and soon after, upon the second French invasion, became interested in large purchases at the sale of four distinguished flocks, confiscated by the ruling Spanish Junta and sold with the permission of exportation. Twenty-six hundred Merinos of pure blood, of these purchases, were shipped to the United States and distributed from different ports between Portland and Norfolk, in 1809, 10 and 11; and an equal number, by other parties, in the same years.

did he ever purchase any but pure blooded sheep to my knowledge or belief. Andrew Cocks was an attentive breeder, saw well to his business, and was of unimpeachable character. His certificate of the kind and purity of blood, I should implicitly rely on. I recollect of his selling sheep to Leonard Bedell, of Vermont.

Flushing, 1844.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE.

In 1823 Jehiel Beedle, Elijah Wright and Hon. Charles Rich, sent Leonard Beedle, son of Jehiel Beedle, to Long Island, to purchase the flock of Andrew Cocks. He took the whole flock, consisting of about one hundred, and brought them to Shoreham. In the division, Beedle took one half, Wright one fourth and Rich one fourth. Those belonging to Beedle were bred pure for a few years; but after his death they were separated, and became mixed with other blood. The portion belonging to Wright was mingled with Saxony, and ceased to possess a distinctive character.

After the death of Judge Rich, in the division of the estate, his whole flock was assigned to his two sons, John T. Rich and Charles Rich, and divided equally between them. After the death of J. T. Rich, his flock went into the hands of his two sons, John T. and Virtulon Rich, and has been bred pure by them in the same flock to the present time. No ewes were sold from the flock originally belonging to Judge Rich until 1844, when that portion owned by John T. Rich amounted to more than five hundred, which, he says, in a certificate published in the same volume of the *Cultivator*, already referred to, "I have kept pure to this day. Some of the flock have recently been crossed by bucks of the importation of Consul Jarvis, which said bucks were purchased from the flock of, and regularly attested by said Jarvis, as being pure Spanish Merinos."

The flock belonging to John T. and Virtulon Rich, now numbers about two hundred and fifty, and for several years has yielded on an average over six pounds of washed wool per head.

The portion of the flock that went into the hands of Charles Rich, son of Judge Rich, was sold by him about him, about 1835, a portion to Erastus Robinson, and a part to Tyler Stickney, which have been bred pure Merinos to the present time.

The Rich, the Robinson, and Stickney flocks are now held to be among the best in the country, and command high prices. Since 1844 sheep from these flocks have been distributed among many of the farmers in this and the adjoining towns, and in the far west, from which many valuable flocks have sprung.

HORSES.—From an early period much attention has been given to improvement of the breed of horses by the farmers in this town. It is believed that no other town in the State, previous to the introduction of Black Hawk into Bridport, could exhibit a greater number of valuable horses than this, during the last sixty years. Many of them have originated from the best races ever bred in America, as the following list of celebrated studs, kept at different times in this town will show.

A horse named Brutus, of pure English blood, was brought to this country by a British officer in the time of the war of the revolution. Gen. Timothy F. Chipman became the owner of him at an advanced age, and kept him eight or ten years. He was said to be of the hunting breed, of a red roan color, about fifteen and a half hands high; in every point well proportioned, and in form and movement was regarded as a perfect model of his race. In activity and gracefulness, he was never excelled by any one ever kept in this State. With Gen. Chipman mounted on him, he would leap almost any fence or ditch, enjoying such feats as a pastime. He left much of his blood here, traces of which the author of this work has frequently seen within the last twenty-five years. To him, as a sire, we attribute that superiority in the race for which this town was noted at an early day. He was as celebrated at that time, for his qualities, as Black Hawk is now.

Bishop's Hamiltonian was introduced about forty years since, and was kept here several years. His progeny were of a dark bay color, well formed; rather tall in proportion to weight of body; were good travelers, high spirited; among the best horses for the road, and were favorites in the market in their day. Much of the valuable stock in this town originated from him.

Post Boy, introduced by Col. Joel Doolittle, was kept here several years. He was the sire of a race compact in form, of hardy

constitution, which were regarded as a valuable stock for all purposes, and by some they are thought not to have been excelled by any other.

The Sir Charles was introduced about the year 1825, by Abraham Frost, and was kept several years in this town by David Hill, Esq.

Tippoo Saib was brought to this town soon after, from Long Island, by Abraham Frost. The progeny of both these horses were generally dark bays, well formed, stout, capable of performing much service, good for the carriage and the road, and were highly esteemed for their many valuable properties. Their sires were of pure English blood.

About fifteen years ago David Hill's Black Hawk began to attract attention, at first from beauty of form and speed, without reference to the purposes of farm work. A thorough trial, however, has produced a general conviction that the mode of breeding pursued here, by judicious crosses of Morgan blood, of various families, and other breeds, has produced a race superior to any other in this country, combining all the qualities requisite for speed and work on the farm, the most perfect docility with life and spirit, ease of action with unsurpassed power of endurance, easy keeping with hard every day work and good condition. It was feared at first that the Morgan horses would not be heavy enough for the draft. But it is now a well known fact that the old Justin Morgan, from which the race now in this country sprang, could beat any other horse in Eastern Vermont in pulling at a log. Though smaller in size than many others, they will generally draw heavier loads than most of those of greater weight, and travel over greater distances without tiring. They are, at the same time, fancy horses and horses of all work, combining soundness of wind and limb, and proportions of bone and muscle, that it would be difficult to improve upon.

The introduction of this breed of horses has proved highly beneficial to the farming interest in this town. They have found a ready sale at high prices, ranging from \$150 to \$2500 each.

Ethan Allen, sired by old Black Hawk, has been kept here by his owners for three years past, and has done a large business at one hundred dollars the season. Messrs. R. S. Dana and E. D. Bush,

also Mr. Orvin Rowe, one of the owners of Ethan Allen, have large farms stocked almost exclusively with horses, and furnish the market with many of the finest animals to be found in the country. Several other farmers keep from ten to fifteen horses on their farms, and attract purchasers from every State in the Union.

CATTLE.—There have been no herds of pure blood imported cattle kept in this town; but several bulls and a few cows, pure blooded Durhams and Devons, have been owned by a few individuals, and for many years valuable crosses have been made with these breeds.

Joseph Smith, Esq. and John N. Hunt, Esq. purchased a full blooded Durham bull, and kept him some time in this town, whose stock proved valuable.

Hon. John S. Larabee kept a bull of the Durham stock many years ago, which was a fine animal.

Azel Chipman had a full blood Durham bull, celebrated for the excellence of his stock.

At a still later period, James F. Frost & Co. purchased of John Rockwell, of Cornwall, a full blood Durham sire,—a superior animal.

Marvin North has some pure blood Durham cows, and others of mixed blood, from which he breeds from pure Durham buils.

Orville Smith has a few full blood Durham cows, from which he is raising a valuable stock.

By the introduction of the animals named above, and perhaps of others, not known to the author, the stock of cattle in town has been much improved, and it is thought by those better qualified to judge than the writer of this article, that the native stock and improved breeds, will compare favorably with the three towns in the county that are reputed to stand highest for the excellence of their cattle.

CHAPTER XI.

MERCHANTS—CHARACTER AND AMOUNT OF TRADE.

The first store kept in this town was by George and Alexander Trimble, at Larabee's Point. They commenced business about 1789, and closed about 1800.

Josiah Austin at the Doolittle place, about 1792, continued in trade one or two years, and removed to Orwell.

John B. Catlin, from Litchfield, Conn., at Richville about 1795; did a successful business for about five years, and left and went to Orwell in 1800.

Nathaniel Callender on Cream Hill, in 1798; left and went to Burlington in 1801.

John McLaren kept a small store of goods on the place recently owned by Mrs. Zerubah King, from 1793 to 1795 or 1796.

Charles Rich commenced selling goods at Richville in 1799, in the old house next east from the grist mill; and kept tavern in the same building at the same time. He closed his business March, 1811.

Page and Thrall at Richville, for a short time, from 1811 to 1813.

Davis Rich at Richville, from 1815 to 1821.

D. Rich and K. Wright did business from 1821 to 1830.

K. Wright from 1830 to 1833.

D. and G. Rich at Richville, from 1833 to 1851.

Union Store, at Richville, from 1851 to 1860.

Barzillai & Eleazur Cary, at the four corners, from 1808 to 1819, did business on a small scale.

Jesse and Alvin Wolcott on Cream Hill, for a short time in the house now occupied by Calvin Wolcott, about the year 1802.

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Philemon Wolcott and John Sunderlin, on Cream Hill, closed their business about 1818.

Augustus Hand at Larabee's Point, from 1817 to 1821.

Thomas J. Ormsbee, from Warwick, Mass., set up the first regular store at the centre of the town in the year 1802, and did a successful business about two years.

Alvin and William Wolcott at the centre in 1804 or 1805, continued about one year.

Dr. Luther Newcomb at the centre, from 1805 to 1815.

Spaulding Russell, where Ashbel Catlin now lives, from 1818 to 1817.

Truman Turrill at the centre, from 1816 to 1823.

Samuel H. and John Holley, at the centre of the town about 1819; continued one or two years.

Ansel Chipman on Cream Hill a short time; afterwards at the centre of the town about 1820.

Perez Sanford in the same place previously.

James Rossman at Larabee's Point about 1802, continued two or three years.

Hiram Everest at the centre from 1816 to 1830 or 1831, when he removed to Moriah, N. Y.

Abiel Manning at Larabee's Point, from 1826 or 1827, continued about two years.

David Hill, James Turrill and Levi Thomas at the centre from 1830 or 1831 to 1832.

Moses Seymour at the centre, 1829, 30.

Delano, Hitchcock & Co. at the centre, from 1830 to 1832.

A. C. & E. S. Catlin at the centre, from 1832 to 1836.

Kent Wright, for a short time in company with Loyal Doolittle, and afterwards in his own name from 1832 to 1849, excepting one year, during which he was connected with E. D. Bush.

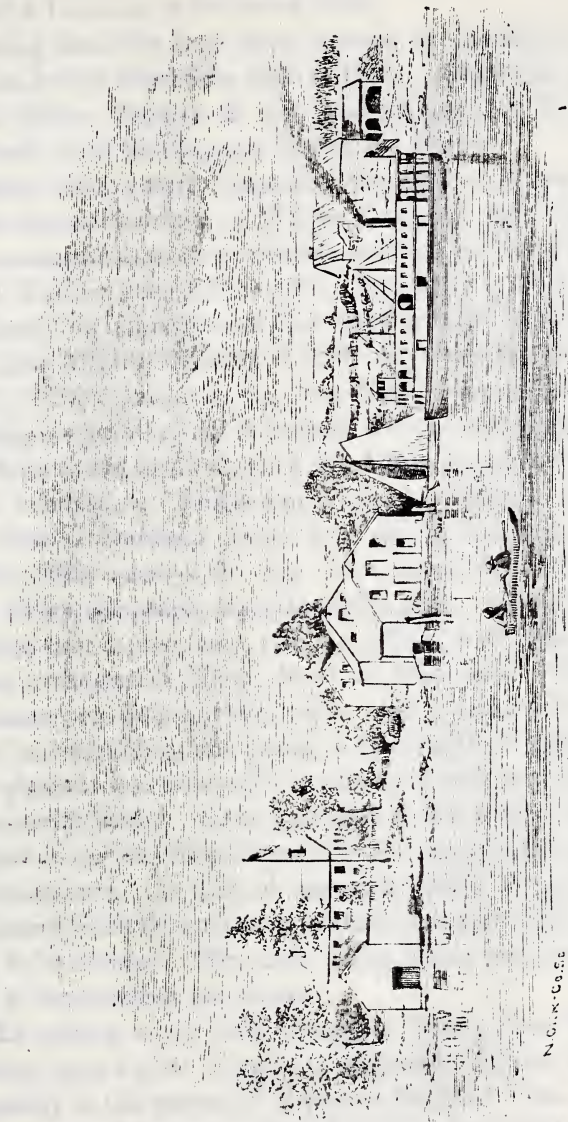
E. S. & L. Catlin commenced in 1839, and continued less than a year.

Atwood & Jones commenced in 1843 and continued to 1846.

E. S. Atwood from 1846 to the present time.

Brookins and Birchard from 1849 to 1850.

1. The first of these is the fact that the disease is not confined to the lungs, but may involve the whole of the respiratory tract, and even the larynx and pharynx.
2. The second is the fact that the disease is not confined to the lungs, but may involve the whole of the respiratory tract, and even the larynx and pharynx.
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9. The ninth is the fact that the disease is not confined to the lungs, but may involve the whole of the respiratory tract, and even the larynx and pharynx.
10. The tenth is the fact that the disease is not confined to the lungs, but may involve the whole of the respiratory tract, and even the larynx and pharynx.



WATCH POINT.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN SIMONDS, ESQ.

N.C. & Co. & Co.



Union Store at the centre, from 1851 to 1858.

Wright & Hall, 1858, one year at the centre.

Hall & Hunsden, at the centre, 1859.

Among those who have done business at Larabee's Point, we mention Joseph Weed from 1828 to 1830. Afterwards in different years, Walter Chipman & Co., Azel Chipman, P. W. Collins & Rockwell, John B. Chipman, Abbott and Brown.

About 1825, a small storehouse was built at Watch Point, in which business was done by William S. Higley, until about 1828. The accommodations were extended, and business was done by Turrill & Walker, from 1828 to 1831; from 1831 to 1834 by M. W. Birchard; by John Simonds from 1834 to 1849; John Simonds & Son, from 1849 to 1853; J. J. & W. C. Simonds, from 1853 to 1857; W. C. Simonds & Co., from 1857 to the present time.

Respecting the amount of business done by the several merchants and firms named in the forgoing list, I have been able to obtain but little information. George and Alexander Trimble, who kept the first store at Larabee's Point, it is said, sold a large amount of goods. They received for pay large quantities of wheat, ashes, salts of ley and potash, in exchange for goods, especially for heavy articles, such as iron, nails, salt, &c. They drew trade from most of the towns east of this to the Green Mountains. While the inhabitants were clearing their lands, vast quantities of ashes were saved and worked up into potash, in this and all the adjoining towns. The places in this town where potash was made, were too numerous to be particularized. Great quantities of this article were sent to Quebec to market, where it was sold at a much higher price than it commands now. It was an important article of production and commerce, while the circulating medium here was so limited and difficult to be obtained. The traffic in this article was mutually beneficial to the merchant and farmer.

The opening of the Lake Champlain Canal, from Whitehall to Albany, gave a great impulse to mercantile business in this town, especially to that portion of it done on the Lake shore. The merchants received large quantities of grain in exchange for goods, and sold the leading heavy articles, such as flour, salt and iron for cash,

or its equivalent, at a small advance from cost and transportation. Trade was drawn from a distance of twenty or thirty miles to this town.

The Messrs. Chipmans, Walter, Azel, and John B., did a large business for several years at Larabee's Point, as also did Kent Wright at the centre of the town; the Messrs. Riches at Richville, and John Simonds at Watch Point.

Mr. Simonds sold in one year 2400 barrels of flour. His sales of this article have of late years been very much diminished, falling sometimes as low as 400 barrels a year. Mr. Simonds has, since the year 1834, been largely engaged in the packing of beef in this town. During the last twenty-five years he has killed 86,645 cattle, costing one million eight hundred fifty-nine thousand seventy-four dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$1,859,074,29,) and filling 159,216 barrels. He has, in the same time, sold and used in the business of packing, more than two hundred thousand bushels of salt. For several years he was engaged in purchasing wool in this town and vicinity, and has paid for this one article more than one million of dollars.

Both of the above branches of business have been pursued by others, on a more limited scale, but to what extent, and with what success, I am not informed.

Since the Rutland & Burlington Railroad went into operation, trade with the eastern towns has been diverted to places on the line of that road, and has been considerably diminished in this. There are, however, four stores now in town which are doing a fair business. In all its diversified interests of husbandry and trade, this may still be considered as a prosperous and thriving town.

CHAPTER XII.

LAWYERS — PRACTITIONERS IN SHOREHAM — CHANGE IN LEGAL BUSINESS.

MOSES STRONG was the first Lawyer established in this town. He was a son of the Hon. John Strong, of Addison, the first Chief Justice of the County Court; was licensed at the March Term of the County Court in 1797, and commenced practice at Richville in 1800. The town was then rapidly filling up and advancing in resources, and Mr. Strong engaged in an extensive professional business, which continued until 1810, when he removed to Rutland.

Samuel H. Holley commenced practice at the centre of the town in 1809. He was from Bristol in this County; studied at the Addison County Grammar School and was an early graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. He was licensed at the February Term of Addison County Court in 1809. He received a commission in the army in 1812; served during a considerable portion of the war with Great Britain; resigned and resumed his professional business here. In 1821 he removed to Middlebury, but after 1824 relinquished professional business. He was repeatedly in public office, and a resident at different times both of Bristol and this town. He died March 20th, 1858, at Whitehall, on his return from a visit at the West, and was buried at Bristol. His wife Sophia, a daughter of Hon. John S. Larabee of Shoreham, survived him about two years, and died leaving a son and daughter residing at Larabee's Point.

Udney Hay Everest commenced business here in 1812, and con-

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tinued in it until the time of his death, which occurred January 1st, 1845, and was engaged in most of the cases arising here in his profession. He was born in Addison, January 18th, 1785; fitted for college with Rev. Dr. Swift, of Addison; graduated at Middlebury College, 1808. He read law with Chipman and Swift, Middlebury, was licensed August, 1811; practised a year at Middlebury, and removed to this place.

These gentlemen all sustained positions of influence in society in their respective spheres. Only Mr. Everest continued for many years exclusively in the social relations which they successively established here, and these were habitually cherished with the warm regard of those whom he most respected. The career of each was protracted through the active period of life, and all were favored to its conclusion with the respect and attachment of friends and the confidence of the public.

Samuel Wolcott commenced practice in Shoreham, his native town, in 1821. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1817, and studied his profession at the Litchfield Law School, in Connecticut. He was a fine classical scholar, a man of superior genius, possessed of many excellent social qualities; had a pleasing manner of address and great facility in the use of language. He was in the class in college with Silas Wright, the distinguished and influential Senator of the United States, from New York, and Governor of that State, who, at the time of his death, in 1847, though not in office, was universally regarded as enjoying the highest position, in respect to the confidence of his party and his own future prospects. In scholarship, Wolcott had excelled him, and in quickness of perception, vigor of intellect and power in debate, was not his inferior. But the want of steady aim and of self-command, was fatal to the hopes cherished for him. But for an unfortunate habit into which he was early drawn, he might have risen to any position of eminence in political or private life, or in the practice of his profession. His career was short and its termination a melancholly one, in his death, which occurred February 20th, 1828, in the 34th year of his age.

Albert G. White, practised from 1845 to 1847, and removed to Whitehall, N. Y.

Charles K. Wright, born in Shoreham, 1825, graduated at Middlebury College, 1844; read law with Hon. E. N. Briggs, of Brandon; practised in this town from 1847 to 1855. He now resides in California.

The change which occurs in legal business, is incidental in our country to the progress of society. At first there is the expense, to the settler, of the cost of land and a simple outfit for clearing it; perhaps some difficulties in obtaining necessities. There follows but little expense for living, but little variety of business, and though much of debt may exist, but little urgency for collections. Crops are waited for, labor is sought in payment, and a spirit of accommodation prevails. A second period comes of more activity in business, but of greater stringency of means. There is more to be done, more to be had from abroad, while the general system of credit and narrowness of circumstances weighs upon the enterprising and liberal. Debts are incurred to supply the means of improvement, to meet the wants of living, and collections must be made to pay them. Where there has been universal credit, there must be an universal enforcement of demands. One demand is met by the assignment of others, all go together to the lawyer, who is the medium of settlement, and the process of suing becomes an habitual refuge of delay. A change is effected gradually, for it is long before the prudent and prosperous obtain a surplus, or that the habit of debt is corrected so that arrearages are generally wiped away. This has been the harvest time of lawyers, who have become the wealthy citizens of the period in some districts, where trade has often been the grave of enterprise. As the point of greater maturity is reached and exchanges at home become reliable, the business of the courts is rapidly diminished to the permanent standard of that, in which legitimate questions of the rights of parties unavoidably arise.*

*The number of new entries of suits in a single term of Addison County Court, in 1787, was 44; 1790, 47; 1801, 247; 1806, 227; 1811, 301; 1813, 403; 1820, 220; 1827, 227. At present the usual number of new cases is less than 100.

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CHAPTER XIII.

PHYSICIANS AND DISEASES.

TIMOTHY PAGE, the first regular physician in town, came from Troy, N. Y., in 1788 or 1789. He lived the first winter in the same house with Thomas Barnum; afterwards built the house where Orrin Cooper now lives. For many years he had an extensive practice, and died in this town in 1810.

Tyler Stickney practised from 1798 to 1800 or 1801.

John McLaren from 1792 to 1800.

John Willson, at Richville from 1801 to 1822. Dr. Willson was born at Oxford, Mass.; studied medicine with Dr. Campbell of Oxford; married Cynthia Gould, of Sturbridge, Mass., and settled, professionally, in Warwick, Mass., in 1781. He removed to Shoreham in 1800; from this place to Greenfield, Erie County, Pa., in 1822; to Detroit, Mich., in 1825, where he died February 6th, 1829, aged seventy-four.

Erastus Blinn entered into practice with Dr. Willson some time before he left, took his place, and continued it, with the exception of about one year, until his death. Dr. Blinn was born in Great Barrington, Mass., August 29th, 1786, and removed with his father's family to Pownal, Vt.; thence to Orwell, in 1800. He married the daughter of Dr. Willson, mentioned above, and commenced professional studies with him in 1809; was licensed by the Addison County Medical Society, January 1st, 1813. He formed a partnership with Dr. Willson which continued for three years, and

subsequently continued his practice here till his death, March 28th, 1842, at the age of fifty-seven.

William H. Larabee, for a short time, about 1802.

Nicanor Needham, from 1808 to his death, in 1847. He was reputed to be a skillful physician, and for many years did a large business.

Caleb Hill, from 1826 or 1827 to 1833, when he went to Medina, N. Y.

Nelson G. Chipman, from 1833 to 1834.

William A. Hitchcock, from 1824 to the present time.

David E. Page, from 1842 to 1856.

DISEASES.—When the country was new, it was accounted unhealthy. This opinion operated for a while to retard the progress of the settlement. The diseases which most prevailed at an early period, were bilious fevers, and fever and ague, which few were fortunate enough to escape ; but since the land has been mostly cleared, this may be regarded as a healthy town, the number of deaths averaging, generally, about 15. The last year the number of deaths returned was 27, a number unusually large, many of them aged people. Most of the early settlers lived to a very advanced age, as will be seen in looking over the catalogue of names.

The dysentery prevailed in 1798, and many children died of that disease. It appeared again in 1803, and proved fatal in an unusual degree. In School District No. 10, twenty-seven children, under ten years of age, died of that disorder that season. For many days in succession, Thomas Bissell says he made two coffins a day.

In 1812-13, what was called the spotted fever prevailed, which, in many cases proved fatal in a few hours. In the winter of that term, over sixty persons died of this disease, mostly in middle life and heads of families.

In the years 1841-42, the erysipelas prevailed, and proved fatal in many cases.

From the records of the town, it appears that it has not been wholly exempt from the visitations of the small-pox, though I have not been able to learn that it proved fatal in any considerable number of cases.



CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL HISTORY—TOWN REPRESENTATIVES—COUNTY AND STATE OFFICERS—PARTY DIVISIONS.

As with many other towns in Vermont, there has always been a lively interest taken by the people of this in political affairs. The people of this State, individually, were called early to contend for both personal and political rights. A spirit and aptitude for public questions may naturally have arisen from this fact, and may continue to characterise the communities whose own institutions were founded amid agitations so critical. The leaders, also, of the early settlers, to a larger extent than in older states, belonged to the popular class, and the general sympathy of those engaged with them, of course, was more intimate, and their influence more cordial with those so nearly identified with their success. This fact has given a general unity to the movement of the people of Vermont in public affairs; a sense of design and character animating the popular body, and depending less than is usual upon the conceded wisdom of unknown guides. In Shoreham this has been peculiarly and honorably so. From the class, of which the people almost universally were members, their leaders have sprung, and in obtaining the public approval have honored the confidence of the town.

In the early conventions of the settlers upon the Grants, we have no evidence of any immediate representation from this town. The first convention was held at Manchester, in the Fall of 1766, the first year of the settlement of Shoreham. This was attended by delegates from towns west of the Green Mountains, and was the first development of that spontaneous principle of order, which, with a free and thoughtful people, assumed as was necessary the

direction of public affairs. A similar convention was held at Manchester, August 27th, 1772, at which eleven towns were represented, including Rutland, Pittsford and Castleton. Through Town Committees of Safety delegates were obtained or appointed, and a general committee constituted, which sat at different times. By this the executive *posse*, known as the Green Mountain Boys, was duly organized, with which individuals in Shoreham are known to have been connected. A convention was called at Dorset, July 24th, 1776, intended to consider the question of a government, and was held at that place, by adjournment, September 25th, at which thirty-five towns, of both sides of the mountains, were represented, including Addison, Middlebury, Panton and Bridport, in the present Addison County. Only preliminary measures were considered, and the weight obtained to their proceedings which is due to deliberation. The independence of the State was declared at an adjourned meeting, held at Westminster, January 15th, 1777, and its character as a free political jurisdiction asserted. A Declaration and Petition was addressed to the American Congress, itself the deputed organ of a new nation. By adjournment, a committee was appointed at Windsor, in June, to prepare a draft of a Constitution, and a new convention was summoned to meet at the same place, July 2d, 1777, to consider it. Amidst the pressure resulting from war, the constitution was adopted: subsequently, the first elections under it were ordered to take place on the succeeding first Tuesday of March. The Town was legally organized November 20th, 1786; Addison County had been established previously, October 18th, 1785. The first Representative was chosen in September, 1787, thus accepting a place in the councils of the State. March 4th, 1791, by the Act of Congress, Vermont was "received as a new and entire member of the United States," the sister first-born of the Revolution, and thus was the circle of those wide political relations completed in which the humblest member bears so high a part.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

James Moore,	1787, 91, 92, 94,	4 years.
Josiah Pond,	1788, 90, 95, 96, 97, 99,	6 "
Thomas Rich,	1798,	

The first of these is the *History of the*
County of Kent, which was written by
 John Gower, a Frenchman, in the
 year 1380. It is a very valuable
 work, and contains many interesting
 particulars of the history of the
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THE HISTORY OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT

BY JOHN GOWER

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE HISTORY OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT

BY JOHN GOWER

IN TWO VOLUMES

Ephraim Doolittle, ✓	1793,	
Charles Rich,	1800-02, 04-12, 15,	13 years.
John S. Larabee,	1803, 21, 23,	3 "
Elisha Bascom,	1813, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 39-41,	9 "
Joseph Smith,	1814, 16, 19, 23, 24,	5 "
Silas H. Jenison,	1-26-30,	5 "
John S. Hunsden,	1831-33,	3 "
Isaac Chipman,	1834-36,	3 "
Davis Rich,	1837-38,	2 "
Kent Wright,	1842, 43, 49,	3 "
Bela Howe,	1844, 45, 50,	3 "
Myron W. C. Wright,	1846, 59, 60,	3 "
Alonzo Birchard,	1847, 48, 51, 53,	4 "
Alphonzo B. Bascom, ✓	1853, 54,	2 "
James M. Lamb,	1855, 56,	2 "
Gasca Rich, ✓	1857, 58,	2 "

The following persons have represented the town in the several Constitutional Conventions, called by the Council of Censors ;

Josiah Pond, 1791; Ephraim Doolittle, 1791; Charles Rich, 1814; Elisha Bascom, 1822, 1829; Kent Wright, 1836; Silas H. Jenison, 1843; Davis Rich, 1850; Bela Howe,* 1857.

The following persons have held the offices annexed to their respective names, in the County and State :

ASSISTANT JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Charles Rich.	1807-12,	6 years.
John S. Larabee,	1824.	
Elisha Bascom, ✓	1822-23,	2 "
Silas H. Jenison,	1829-34,	6 "
Davis Rich,	1838-41,	4 "
Myron W. C. Wright,	1858-59,	2 "

CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT.

John S. Larabee,	1810-13,	4 years.
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JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Silas H. Jenison,	1841-46,	6 years.
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SENATORS FROM ADDISON COUNTY.

Isaac Chipman,	1849, 41,	2 years
Davis Rich,	1844-46,	3 "
Bela Howe,	1851, 52,	2 "

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

Charles Rich,	1820.
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*Chosen from Addison County, as a District.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Silas H. Jenison,*	1834, 35,	2 years.
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GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Silas H. Jenison,	1836-40,	5 years.
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The usual divisions of the people into political parties, have been duly represented here. Leading men have been found on both sides, especially of the old dividing line, and the controversy was conducted both with zeal and intelligence.

A majority of the early settlers of this town, were exceedingly jealous of the exercise of power by the general government. Many of those who came here from Massachusetts, were dissatisfied with the high taxes imposed upon them by the government of that State, and were in favor of stay-laws to relieve the debtor, in a time of unprecedented pecuniary distress, or of laws compelling the creditor to take lands, or other kind of property, in satisfaction for debts, at some affixed or appraised value. They urged a restriction of the exercise of power, and a reduction of the salaries of government officers. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, a majority of the people here fell into the current of popular sentiment in that country, as more favorable to liberty, and looked with a jealous eye upon England as the great, leading representative of kingly government. They were also suspicious that the general government was arrogating to itself the exercise of power, that would prove dangerous to the independence of the States and the liberties of the people. When, therefore, the lines were drawn between the old federal and democratic, or republican parties, a majority of the voters in this town was found to side with the latter. Mathew Lyon was their favorite candidate for Congress, and in 1797 and 1799, he received a decided majority of the votes in this town. Charles Rich, the youthful and popular leader of the democratic party, was chosen to represent the town in the State Legislature, and continued as its most prominent and influential leader so long as that distinction of parties was known.

*At the election in September, 1835, there was no choice of Governor made by the people, and as the Legislature failed to elect one, Mr. Jenison performed the duties of the office during that year.

CHAPTER IV

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From about the year 1830 to 1836, the Anti-Masonic party had the ascendancy, and when that party lost its distinctive name, and was merged in the Whig and Democratic parties, the former had a majority of the votes. After 1836, the Whig party had a decided majority, while it remained a distinct organization. Since the organization of the Republican party, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, taking as its distinctive principle, opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories of the Union, nearly all the votes have been cast for its candidates.

At the annual elections of the several years stated below, the division being between the Federal and Democratic parties, the latter being called Republicans, of that day, the vote for Governor in this town stood as follows :

1801,	90 d	38 f	1809,	175 d	99 f
1802,	102 d	44 f	1812,	206 d	109 f
1803,	70 d	50 f	1814,	183 d	113 f
1808,	145 d	102 f	1815,	192 d	111 f

In 1831, William A. Palmer, the Anti-Masonic candidate, had 203 votes, and Heman Allen, Whig, 120.

Two principal national parties again divided the vote of the town in the following years, as follows :

1836,	199 Whig,	49 Dem.	1841.	155 w	46 d
1837,	220 w	61 d	1853,	122 w	23 d
1843,	241 w	55 d	1854,	121 w	3 d
1858, 120 Republican, 5 Democratic.					

The Congressional vote, of different periods, for the two highest candidates, is given below, the candidate elected being first named. In 1814, and for three succeeding terms, the election was made by general ticket. Mr. Rich was first elected in 1812.

1798.	Matthew Lyon,	82	1826.	Rollin C. Mallory,	60
	Daniel Chipman,	68		Ezra Butler,	1
1810.	Martin Chittenden,	62	1834.	William Slade.	156
	Ezra Butler,	95		Robert Pierpoint,	73
1814.	Daniel Chipman,	118	1844.	George P. Marsh,	210
	Charles Rich,	177		John Smith,	32
1816.	Charles Rich,	161	1850.	James Meacham,	153
	David Edmond,	105		Heman K. Beardsley,	19

E. P. Walton was elected in 1856.

and from the fact that the only other person who had been in contact with the patient during the time that he was in the hospital was the nurse who attended him, it is probable that the patient was infected from the nurse. The nurse, however, was not infected from the patient, as she was not in contact with him during the time that he was in the hospital. The nurse was infected from the patient, as she was in contact with him during the time that he was in the hospital.

The patient was infected from the nurse, as she was in contact with him during the time that he was in the hospital. The nurse was infected from the patient, as she was in contact with him during the time that he was in the hospital.

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CHAPTER XV.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION--SCHOOLS--TEACHERS--NEWTON ACADEMY.

The first school in town was taught by a lady on Cream Hill, probably as early as 1785 or 1786. A school was kept up in that neighborhood a portion of every summer and winter, for three or four years before there was any other in town.

About 1789, a log school-house was built at the Four Corners, near Deacon Lewis Hunt's. For several years the children in the Birchard and Larabee Districts were sent to the school kept there. A school was also commenced about the same time on Smith Street. The log school-house in the Birchard District (No. 2,) was built in 1794. Gideon Sisson, who had a knowledge of the Latin and French languages, taught a school there in 1785, and was employed as instructor several years. Since that time, school districts have been formed in different parts of the town, sufficient in number to bring the advantages of common school education within the reach of all. At one time the number of districts was fourteen. In consequence of the great decrease in the number of children, during the last twenty-five years, in some instances two districts have been merged into one. The number of districts is now twelve.

Forty years ago the number of scholars attending school was twice as large as it is now. Some schools, which once had eighty or ninety scholars, are now reduced to twenty-five and thirty-five. In other districts the diminution has been in a like proportion.

At an early day, little was taught in our common schools beyond the rudiments of Reading, Spelling and Arithmetic. The

number of branches of education had been increased since, including Géography, English Grammar, and in some instances Geometry and Algebra. The studies and manner of teaching are not dissimilar to those in the schools in other towns in the county. The time the schools are kept in the different districts varies from three to four months in the winter, and from four to six months in the summer. There are no children among us, who are not taught reading and writing, and the use of figures, sufficient to answer the practical wants of life.

The name of the first female teacher has not been obtained. It has been suggested to the author, that a brief notice ought to be inserted in this place of Gideon Sisson, who was so early employed in this town, and continued in the avocation of a School-master, so many years. He is said to have been a thorough scholar, and one of the best disciplinarians, in the common school, that has ever been employed in this town. He was a proficient both in the Latin and French languages, in the latter of which he could converse with as much ease and propriety as if it had been his vernacular tongue, understood and was capable of teaching, in the best manner, the sciences of Geometry and Algebra: of Astronomy and the Nature and Use of Logarithms; of Navigation and Surveying. He had the happy art of inspiring his scholars with an enthusiastic love of study and desire to excel, and to make them masters of all the branches he taught. He had a clear, sonorous voice, pleasant to the ear and well modulated to the expression of every sentiment, and was one of the best of readers. He wrote a hand that in legibility and elegance has been rarely surpassed. It was under his training that so many young men in the vicinity in which he lived became good readers, and wrote a hand that is seldom equaled at the present day. Several young men, at an early period in the history of Shoreham, when they could not be spared from the labors of the farm to attend school, were in the habit of reciting to him the lessons which they had learned at home, feeling the most perfect liberty in resorting to him at any time to have the difficulties resolved which they met with in their studies. As a teacher, Mr. Sisson was for several years highly useful. He was extremely fond of books; and, as

1911. The first meeting was held at the residence of the
 President, Mr. J. H. B. (now Sir J. H. B.) at 11, St. James's
 Place, London, on the 10th of January, 1911. The meeting
 was attended by 12 members, and was presided over by
 the President, Mr. J. H. B. The first business was the
 reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which
 were approved. The President then proposed that the
 first meeting should be held at the residence of the
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remembered by the author in his old age, was not a little egotistical and vain of his acquirements. He was irritable in temperament and at this time in many respects singular. Some anecdotes are related of him, of which one will be found in another place.

The school funds, and tax appropriated by the Town for the support of Common Schools, are stated below. That called the Proprietors' Fund, is the share realized for schools in the disposition of the ministerial right; the school lands were assigned by the charter. Other support is furnished by the Districts.

FUNDS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Proprietors' Fund, \$2682.31,	Income, \$160.94
Rents of School Lands, - - - -	199.23
U. S. Surplus Fund, - - - -	Interest, 205.06
1 1-2 per cent. Tax, - - - -	92.83
<hr/>	
\$658.06	

The pay of Teachers at present varies much; of male teachers, from fourteen to twenty dollars per month; of female teachers, from one dollar twenty-five cents to three dollars per week. The school-houses, with two or three exceptions, are good, costing from four hundred to seven hundred dollars.

NEWTON ACADEMY was incorporated in 1811. Whether it was so named in honor of an early citizen of the town, from whom a benefaction may have been expected, or of Sir Isaac Newton, has been a disputed question. From the time of its organization, a school of the common order of our Academies has been kept up, with a few intermissions. The enterprise was undertaken with a liberal spirit, the original building having cost two thousand dollars. In 1853, a subscription of sixteen hundred dollars having been previously raised, a new organization was formed, called the "Newton Academy Association," to which the existing property was conveyed. Measures were adopted for effecting repairs already in contemplation. A boarding-house was attached to the Academy building, and an expenditure made of two thousand two hundred dollars. The work was accomplished in 1854, and has left no debt upon the association. The premises are inviting in appearance and furnish

for school purposes a large room for recitations, a hall for public declamations, a chapel, and private rooms for students. An apparatus for chemical and philosophical purposes was formerly procured at a very liberal expense: this is still respectable. The Shoreham Union Library has recently been removed to the Academy for the benefit of the pupils, and has a good selection of five hundred volumes. The present Principal is Mr. E. J. Thompson.

The following list is given of the Principals of the School:

Benjamin Nixon,	1813.	J. B. Eastman,	1841.
Alonzo Church,	1816.	Eber Douglass Munger,	1842.
Samuel Wolcott,	1817.	Patrick Henry Sanford,	1846.
Asa Messer,	1816.	Stephen Martindale,	1847.
Jonathan Coleman Southmayd,	1818.	Asa Stowel Jones,	1849.
David Laurens Farnham,	1823.	John Ormsbee Haven,	1852.
Amzi Jones,	1824.	Edson Fobes,	1854.
Hiram Carlton,	1833.	Rev. Archibald Fleming,	1856.
Peola Durkee,	1834.	E. J. Thompson,	1860.
David Mason Knapen, 1839 or 1840.			

The Academy has an attractive situation, and if duly cherished, cannot fail to impress itself upon the highest interests of the community, in those things which pertain to character and prosperity. With cultivated intelligence, the common mind's, treasures assume a preciousness and interest analogous to the artificial value which jewels receive from filing and polishing. The business of life is equally aided by the amount of information which study may have elicited, with regard to the subjects and processes with which it is employed. Eventually it is to be hoped, perhaps from many benefactors, who have enjoyed its advantages or appreciate its benefits, the Academy may receive such an endowment as shall relieve it from the implication of past neglect, and give it the permanent honor it deserves. It has exerted a salutary influence upon the youth of the town, in disciplining their minds, enlarging the sphere of their knowledge, elevating their taste, and forming them for usefulness in the different departments of life.

The Shoreham Union Library Society was formed December 31st, 1821. Its collection now consists of five hundred volumes. The second article of its constitution prescribes the character of the

works of which it is to be formed. "The Library shall consist of books in real History, Theology, Natural Philosophy, Poetry, Ethics, Geography, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Husbandry, Travels, Journals, Periodical Publications, and such others as may serve to improve the mind in useful knowledge, excite benevolence and humanity, and inspire pious devotions, endear the rights of society by the consideration of mutual dependence and mutual advantage, with the exclusion of all such as may have the least tendency to corrupt the morals, establish erroneous principles, or mislead the imagination, by fictitious, false or imaginary representations of human nature." The design of this limitation, if liberally construed will exclude but little material of true interest, and may lead at least to discrimination in that department of literature usually esteemed the most dangerous.

CHAPTER XVI.

ECONOMICAL HISTORY — SOIL — FACE OF THE LAND — TIMBER—
CROPS — VALUE AND QUALITY OF LANDS — CENSUS OF FARM
PRODUCTS.

THE soil on the Lake shore is generally a strong, fertile clay, until an elevation of two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet is reached above the surface of the lake. This prevails through the greater part of the township, where the land lies below the elevation just mentioned. About one mile east of the lake, the land rises above the clay formation, where an argillaceous slate appears, in a range of hills, occasionally broken, extending more than half way through the town, commencing near the south line. Beyond the first range of hills there is a depression into vallies, in which are the beds of small streams, the clay soil predominating; and thus there are alternate depressions and elevations forming hills, generally running north and south, until the east line of the town is reached. Most of the higher portions of the land are constituted of a strong loam, good for grains of all kinds, as well as grass. Cream Hill, which is two miles in length and one in breadth, lying more than one mile east of the Lake, in the north part of the town, is of this class. It received its name from its remarkable fertility. Its slopes are very gradual on every side, and it affords sites for beautiful and rich farms scarcely surpassed in New England. Barnum Hill, south of the centre of the town, extending to Orwell, and Worcester Hill, north-east of the centre, and extending nearly to Bridport, present a similar soil, still more free from admixtures

of clay, and are good for all kinds of crops congenial to the climate. In these locations are some of the best farms in town. About three miles east of the lake, there is a range of hills and bluffs, where the limestone crops out and the land is rough and stoney, not admitting of cultivation; but valuable for the wood and timber which it furnishes. Mutton Hill, lying in the north part of the town, east of the road leading to the centre, is a rocky elevation covered with timber. It is said to be indebted for its name to the reputation of a family residing on one of its declivities, that was thought to have made too free with the neighbors' flocks. Barnum Hill took its name from that of a number of families who first settled on it. Worcester Hill was settled mostly by families from Worcester, Mass., and hence its name.

The Pinnacle, about two miles east of the centre of the town, is the highest elevation in the township, rising probably five hundred feet above the level of the Lake. From the top there is a fine view of Lake Champlain at several points; of the Old Fort, at Ticonderoga; of the Green Mountains on the east, from Killington Peak at the south, to Camels Hump, and Mansfield at the north; and the Adirondacs beyond the nearer elevations, at the west. It commands a view, almost unsurpassed in beauty, of several neighboring towns, with Otter Creek and Lemon Fair, with their meandering and rich vallies. From the same stand-point there may be counted the spires of nine meeting houses, and several villages are seen in the surrounding towns on both sides of the lake. In these views, in each direction, as much that is graceful in outline, attractive in social, or impressive in historical association, or alluring in extent, may be seen as from any elevation in the scenery amid which it rises.

In some of the vallies, of this town, there is a rich alluvial soil, composed in great part of decayed vegetable matter, which, when properly drained, produces a great growth of corn. Near the centre of the town, north-westerly, commences what is called the Great Swamp, containing about seven hundred acres covered mostly with a dense growth of pine, black-ash and cedar timber, which is divided up into small lots of about seven acres, and parceled out to

the farmers, from which they procure timber and boards for building and rails for fencing, sufficient to supply their wants. The land adjacent to this Swamp, which has been cleared up, now yields from two to four tons of hay to the acre. The vallies lying along Lemon Fair River, and Prickley Ash Brook, produce an abundant and unfailing supply of grass, without the aid of the plow or manure, and are not surpassed in value by any other grass lands in any part of the world. The slaty lands are productive in early spring crops and with the aid of a little manure, improve by cultivation, the soil becoming finer by the constant action of the plow, frosts and rains. The timber was originally a growth of pine and oak on the clay grounds, of maple, beech, black oak, ash, basswood, &c., on the higher grounds, and elm, black ash, tamarack, &c., in the vallies and swampy lands. The value of the lands in the township may be fairly computed from the products, as stated in the census returns of the number of cattle, sheep, horses; tons of hay, and quantities of grain of the several kinds.

Previous to the Revolution, lands were considered of little value in this town. The doubtful nature of title, while New Hampshire and New York both claimed to hold jurisdiction over the territory, deterred settlers from coming in and prevented sales. The Proprietors regarded their rights as of little or no value, and many of them sold out for a mere trifle. Paul Moore bought one right in 1767 for twelve shillings, and three rights in 1768 for thirty-six shillings. James Moore bought one right of land of Daniel Ward in 1773, for twelve shillings. John Reynolds, then of New Concord, N. Y., paid to Roger Stevens, of Pittsford, £35 for one right, May 15th, 1775. For another right he paid £40 in 1776.

Samuel Wolcott had one hundred acres of land given him in 1774, by the Proprietors, to induce him to settle here; his son, Jesse Wolcott, had fifty acres given him in 1783, by David Hemenway, one of the Proprietors, and Seth and Abijah North had a hundred acres given them, in the same year, by the same individual.

In 1783, the price of land was from one to two shillings per acre, and in 1784 from three to six shillings. In 1785, Ebenezer Turrill paid £130 for one right, which was about \$1,30 per acre.

From 1785 to 1791, the price was from one to three dollars an acre, according to quality and location. After 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the Union, and the claims of New York were adjusted, the price of lands rose very rapidly. About the year 1800 improved farms were worth from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. In 1803 Mathew Stewart sold to Andrew Birchard one hundred acres for \$2700. Lands near the village, in small parcels of five or six acres, sold from forty to fifty dollars an acre. At the present time farms, with good buildings, sell at prices varying from thirty to forty dollars per acre.

The soil is naturally fertile, in favorable seasons producing grass in abundance, and unsurpassed in richness of quality. For grazing purposes, it is not excelled by any other portion of our country. Some of the natural meadows have been mowed without intermission for more than sixty years, and without any supply of manure yield a crop of grass scarcely diminished in quantity. In the year 1846, Hon. John S. Larabee said an upland meadow of his, lying near the lake, without the aid of manure or irrigation, had annually yielded two and a half tons of hay to the acre for forty years. Mr. Samuel Northrup said he had kept, through the whole season, four hundred sheep on a pasture containing forty acres, and that through the whole time it furnished them with an abundant supply of feed. This was in the year 1833; a year in which there was a great abundance of rain. The old pastures now yield much less feed than they did then. As the soil is for the most part a clayey loam, the grass crop and pastures are sometimes greatly injured by the prevalence of an early drought, followed, as it sometimes is, by myriads of grasshoppers, destroying almost all kinds of vegetation. In no other portion of the globe, out of some river's bottom, can there be found a soil, which, without the aid of manure or irrigation, or rotation of crops, could better sustain its fertility for so long a time.

Some of the farms are, doubtless, less productive now than they were formerly. But the cause is obvious. What else could have been expected, from the practice of some, who have year after year,

without intermission, drawn all the manure made on large farms, upon a few acres better adapted to tillage than their stiffer soils?

Our Work is indebted to the Census Office, Department of Interior, through the Hon. J. W. G. Kennedy, Superintendent, for the favor of the following summary of the Returns of Property and Products of Shoreham, by the Census of 1860. In respect to production, the year 1859 was esteemed very seriously below the average; (one-third less was the estimate.) The closing item is properly to be credited chiefly to the commerce of the town.

Productions of Agriculture in the Town of Shoreham, Addison County, Vermont.

Acres of Land, improved, . . .	23,292	Peas and Beans, bushels of, . .	1,370
“ “ unimproved, . . .	4,393	Irish Potatoes, bushels of, . .	11,947
Cash value of Farms,	\$975,660	Barley, bushels, of,	961
Value of Farming Implements		Buckwheat, bushels of,	61
and Machinery,	\$25,625	Value of Orchard Products, . .	\$484
Horses,	610	Wine, gallons of,	14
Milch Cows,	1,138	Butter, pounds of,	118,986
Working Oxen,	124	Cheese, pounds of,	97,475
Other Cattle,	1,476	Hay, tons of,	7,669
Sheep,	11,168	Grass Seed, bushels of,	49
Value of Live Stock,	\$189,291	Maple Sugar, pounds of,	5,490
Wheat, bushels of,	4,132	Molasses, gallons of,	18
Rye, “	845	Honey, pounds of,	1,555
Indian Corn, bushels of,	5,252	Swine,	233
Oats, bushels of,	21,185	Value of Home-made goods, . .	\$175
Wool, pounds of,	54,353	Value of Animals Slaughtered	\$70,514

The first of these is the fact that the system of government
which has been established in the United States is a
system of government which is based upon the principle
of the separation of powers. This principle is based upon
the fact that the powers of government are divided into
three distinct branches: the legislative, the executive,
and the judicial. Each of these branches is given a
distinct and separate power, and each is held
accountable to the people. This system of government
is the basis of the American Republic, and it is the
basis of the American way of life.

1. The legislative branch is composed of the Congress, which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.	2. The executive branch is composed of the President and the Vice President, who are elected by the people.
3. The judicial branch is composed of the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts.	4. The powers of each branch are defined by the Constitution, and each branch is held accountable to the people.
5. The system of government is based upon the principle of the separation of powers, which is designed to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.	6. The system of government is based upon the principle of checks and balances, which is designed to ensure that each branch is able to check the powers of the other branches.
7. The system of government is based upon the principle of federalism, which is designed to ensure that the powers of government are divided between the federal government and the state governments.	8. The system of government is based upon the principle of the rule of law, which is designed to ensure that all are held accountable to the same laws.
9. The system of government is based upon the principle of the protection of individual rights, which is designed to ensure that the rights of each citizen are protected.	10. The system of government is based upon the principle of the promotion of the general welfare, which is designed to ensure that the government is acting in the best interests of the people.

CHAPTER XVII.

ROADS—STREAMS—MILLS—MINERALS—MANUFACTURES.

THE Old Military or Crown Point road, leading from Chimney Point, in Addison, to Charleston, N. H., (Old Fort Number Four,) was commenced in 1759, by a detachment from General Amherst's army, but was not completed until some time after. It passed through Bridport and crossed the present road a short distance north of Daniel N. Kellogg's dwelling house; thence through a pasture belonging to Isaac Chipman, Esqr., where it struck the north line of this town, and run thence through a pasture belonging to Mr. Kellogg, and a pasture belonging to Stephen Barnum, crossing the road leading from the village to Bridport. a little south of the small brook and ravine north of said Barnum's house. Thence it ran through Mr. Barnum's land, on the east side of the road, through Alonzo Birchard's pasture, and crossing the road between Asa Sunderland's and the mill place, it passed a little west of said Birchard's barn, on the west side of the brook, through a pasture belonging to B. F. Powers, on the old Paul Moore place, to Prickly Ash Brook, where not long since there were the remains of the old bridge across that stream. Thence it ran through a pasture formerly owned by Noah and John Jones, on the north-east side of Roaring Brook, so called; crossed the road about half way between Samuel Moore's and Franklin Moore's; passed near William Johnson's house, and from thence to the old Pond place, running on the side of the hill a short distance west of Henry Bush's house, until it reached the Lemon-fair, a short distance above the Pail Factory, and

10.2. THEOREM

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map between topological spaces.

Suppose that f is a closed map, i.e. f maps closed sets to closed sets. Then f is a quotient map, i.e. f maps saturated open sets to open sets. In other words, if U is an open set in X and V is a saturated open set in X , then $f(U \cap V)$ is open in Y . This is the definition of a quotient map. The proof of this theorem is straightforward. Suppose U is an open set in X and V is a saturated open set in X . Then $U \cap V$ is an open set in X . Since f is a closed map, $f(X \setminus (U \cap V))$ is a closed set in Y . But $X \setminus (U \cap V) = (X \setminus U) \cup (X \setminus V)$. Since f is a closed map, $f(X \setminus U)$ and $f(X \setminus V)$ are closed sets in Y . Therefore, $f(X \setminus (U \cap V))$ is a closed set in Y . This implies that $f(U \cap V)$ is an open set in Y . Hence, f is a quotient map. \square

crossing that stream by a bridge, it passed the place where Rimmon Benton formerly lived, through land belonging to Reuben Cook, and the north part of M. W. C. Wright's farm, and over the hill by a spring, a few rods west of Solomon Bissell's waggon shed, where, evidently, parties of Indians, and the troops in the French and Revolutionary wars encamped, or stopped for refreshments. Indian relics, such as arrow-heads and pipes, gun flints, knives, broken earthen-ware and parts of soldiers' arms, were formerly found there. The road ran thence through part of Whiting, west of the old Walker place, in Sudbury, by the Sawyer tavern, and thence to Otter Creek, crossing that stream a short distance below Miller's bridge, and from that place passed on through Brandon to Pittsford.

The first road, laid out by the Proprietors of this town, was that which leads from Bela Howe's over Cream Hill and by Lot Sanford's and Deacon Lewis Hunt's, into Orwell. In early times, at several points, it ran further east than it now does. Work was done on that road at the expense of the Proprietors, in 1775. This was a part of the old Basin Harbor road, for many years the only north and south road through the town and the principal road for travel. In 1781 the road was worked which led from Colonel Ephraim Doolittle's to the site of the bridge across the Lemon-fair, at the DeLong place. In 1786, the first bridge at that place was built, and not long after this a road was opened from Shoreham to Middlebury.

The road leading north from Shoreham village, formerly passed east of Edson Birchard's, by the Landers' place, over Mutton Hill, till it struck the old Crown Point road, on the Paul Moore, or Doolittle place. The road leading from Cream Hill to the middle of the town for many years passed by Andrew Birchard's late residence, and Q. C. Rich's. The road from Smith Street to the centre of the town, for many years passed by John N. Hunt's and Alvin Clark's. The road from Reuben Smith's by Levi O. Birchard's, was opened about 1798.

The old Turnpike road, leading from Bridport to Orwell and Benson, was completed in 1810. It commenced at the Cloyes farm

in Bridport and ran to the north line of Fairhaven, being intended to afford a more direct and level route through the intermediate towns, than any previously in use. The road was worked by Moses Strong, the charter obtained in 1808. The road from Larabee's Point to Middlebury was laid out at different times, each portion finding strong opponents to the straightening process. The road by Richville to Whiting and Brandon, has also more than local importance.

Few of the existing roads follow the lines of the lots, and but few are run straight for any considerable distance. Their length, when surveyed by Mr. Prescott in 1856, was reported to be eighty-eight miles and forty-nine rods.

The chief route for northern business, for many years, was that by the Basin Harbor road, by which the great amount of transportation passed to and from market. Its general direction was preserved, and seeking rather than avoiding the high lands, its condition was the more easily maintained. It was for years the thoroughfare of many towns; farm-houses upon it became taverns; over it the wheat of the north for many years was exchanged for cash and the heavy and lighter imported goods of the distant markets below. In winter a share of this business passed by Smith Street to the Lake, striking it at Hand's or Larabee's Points.

Lemon Fair River has its sources in Sudbury, Orwell and Whiting, passes through this town, Bridport and Cornwall, and empties into Otter Creek in Weybridge. At Richville a dam extends across the river, which raises a pond extending nearly three miles up the stream, for the supply of mills below. There are at this place two saw-mills, two shingle-mills, one grist-mill and flouring-mill, and one tannery. Formerly this stream furnished an unfailing supply of water for the use of the mills the year around; but in dry seasons, of late years, notwithstanding the large pond, there is sometimes a deficiency. Two miles below this place, there is a saw-mill, and a small works for carding wool and manufacturing cloth.

On Prickly Ash Brook, which flows north from the Great Swamp, Alonzo Birchard, Esqr., has two saw-mills situated at the falls, and a run of stones in one of the mills for grinding corn. The supply

of water here is sufficient to run these mills only in the spring and fall. Formerly there was a grist-mill which did considerable business. The other streams are small, and furnish no water power.

There is iron ore found in a bed lying a hundred or a hundred and fifty rods nearly east from Hon. M. W. C. Wright's, on land now owned, it is believed, by him. At an early day, some of the ore was worked in combination with ore from Crown Point, into bar iron, at the forge in Richville. It was thought, however, that it contained too great a quantity of sulphur to admit of being worked into wrought iron. Considerable quantities of it were made into cast iron at the furnace in Orwell, erected by Mathew Lyon, before 1800, and it is said to have made good castings.

Limestone abounds in most parts of the town. At an early day there were several kilns for burning lime, but none is now made.

Black Marble is found in inexhaustible quantities on the shore of the Lake a little south of Larabee's Point. Considerable quantities of it were quarried nearly thirty years since, and drawn to Middlebury and wrought into elegant tables and chimney pieces, at the factory of Doctor E. W. Judd. "This marble," says Doctor T. A. Merrill, "is a beautiful black, often equal to the Irish marble. Though it is not capable of enduring the changes of the weather, and, of course, unfit for gravestones, it still makes very elegant inside work." A few years since a company was formed for quarrying this marble on an extensive scale, and considerable quantities were taken out in blocks and sent to market, but for some reason the enterprise was soon abandoned. Shells embedded in limestone and petrified branches of cedar have been found in rock by Mr. Herod Newell, where he is now excavating for a mill-race. Marble is also found, it is said, near Mr. Isaac Jennings' but its value has not been tested. If any important profit is to be developed from resources of so choice and delicate a character as these deposits of nature, it may be when our own sons shall have mastered elsewhere the details of developing and working them, and may devote the intelligence it is so easy to command, to the achievement of that prosperity which is seldom bestowed by strangers.

The report of Industrial, other than Farm Products in Shore-

ham, in the Census of 1860, gives the investments of E. S. Newell and Davis Rich in lumber manufactures, and the cost and product for 1859, as follows :

Capital invested,	-	-	-	\$3.400
Value of logs consumed,	-	-	-	1.674
Cost of labor,	-	-	-	1.440
Value produced,	-	-	-	4.100

CHAPTER XVIII.

MAILS—POST OFFICES—POST MASTERS.

THE mail was first carried through this town on horse-back, once a week, until a stage was put on by Comstock, of Whitehall, between that place and Vergennes, about 1816 or 1817. The mail was then delivered tri-weekly. After the establishment of the Post Office at Larabee's Point, a daily mail was received. The stage to Middlebury commenced about 1826. The first Post Office was kept at a tavern at the Four Corners, on the Basin Harbor road, and continued there till the Turnpike road was opened and the third Postmaster opened his office at the present hotel place at the centre. Newspapers were distributed by post-riders having regular routes.

In the earlier volumes of the *Middlebury Mercury*, commenced in 1801, letters for Shoreham, as for many other towns in the County, are advertised quarterly by the post office at Middlebury. This continued as late as 1809. The number advertised is never large, and it is probable that letters received at such a distance were carefully sought and by some system at least of good neighborhood regularly obtained. At how early a date they were obtained there we are not informed.

This work is indebted to the Appointment Office of the Post Office Department at Washington, for the complete statement of the time of the appointment and term of office of the several Postmasters within the town, from the first in 1806. More than usual care was necessary in meeting the inquiry, the books of that date

in the office referred to having been burned in 1836, and those of the Auditor's office being consulted. The inquiry was made through Hon. E. P. Walton, M. C., and answered under the direction of Hon. St. John B. L. Skinner, Assistant Post Master General.

SHOREHAM, ADDISON COUNTY, VERMONT.

Office established, probably, in April or May, 1806.

Gilead A. Lessey appointed Postmaster May, 1806.

Reuben Baldwin do do November, 1809.

From this time on, the records of the office furnish the exact dates.

Barzillai Carey, appointed 2d September, 1811.

Perez S. Sanford, do 4th May, 1819.

Udney H. Everest, do 11th January, 1820.

Hiram Everest, do 28th December, 1820.

Moses Seymour, do 5th May, 1827.

David Hill, do 6th February, 1830.

Edmund B. Hill, do 29th March, 1833.

Asaph Brookins, do 18th May, 1849.

Thomas H. Goodhue, do 6th October, 1851.

Edwin S. Atwood, do 30th March, 1855.

Charles Hunsdon, do 12th July, 1859, who is the pres

ent incumbent.

LARRABEE'S POINT, ADDISON COUNTY, VERMONT.

Office established on the 3d February, 1831.

Walter Chipman, appointed Postmaster, 3d February, 1831.

H F. Johns, do do 17th November, 1837.

On the 19th December, 1838, the office was discontinued, but was re-established on the 8th June, 1840.

James H. Chipman, appointed 8th June, 1840.

Charles W. Larabee, do 1st March, 1842.

On the 13th of April, 1842, the office was again discontinued, but was re-established on the 23d July, 1849.

Charles S. Abbott, appointed 23d July, 1849.

Charles W. Larabee, do 1st October, 1849.

Henry S. Gale, do 10th January, 1852, who is the pres

ent incumbent.

CHAPTER XIX.

BURYING GROUNDS.

The first place in town where the dead were buried, was on the farm recently occupied by Hiram Rich, on ground nearly opposite the Cream Hill school house.

Quite early in the history of the town, there was a burying place on the land now lying east of the area between the two churches at the centre. Those interred here were removed to the yard now called the "Centre Burying Yard," in the year 1800.

The small lot on the "Goodrich place," in the west part of the town, has been used for burial purposes from 1790 until the present time. Mrs. L'Homodieu was the first person buried in it. Here Governor Jenison's remains lie, near the monument erected by his family.

The West or Birchard yard was laid out as a place for the dead near the beginning of the present century. The bounds have since been enlarged so that it now contains two acres. Mrs. Stephen Barnum was riding by this place as early as 1798; casting her eyes upon it she remarked, "What a beautiful spot this would be for a grave-yard." Subsequently it was selected for this use, and Mrs. Stephen Barnum was the first person whose grave was made in it. Capt. Samuel Hand, Elder Chamberlin,—at an early day, a Baptist minister in town,—Capt. Lot Sanford, and Eli B. Smith, D. D., for twenty-eight years Principal of the New Hampton Institution, and members of the Birchard, Larrabee, Hunsden and Simonds families are buried here.

The grave yard at the centre began to be used as a place for the dead about 1800. "It has been enlarged from the original dimensions. Mrs. William Johnson's remains were the first interred here. Amos Stanley, an early settler, and Zeviah his mother, were buried near the monument erected by his widow. This is the burial place of the Bascom, Blinn, Chipman, Bush, Jones, Hemenway, Hunt, Moore, North, Northrup and Turrill families.

The east or "Cutting yard," was originally a lot given by Andrew Wright, and was long since used as a burying ground. It has been enlarged at two different times. Members of the Bissell, Cutting and Wright families lie here. "Bowker yard" is a small burying ground in the south east corner of the town, and was used before 1800. There are several graves, made at an early day, on the beach, fifty rods north of Larabee's Point. There are several graves on the farm of Orville Smith, made before the public yards were laid out. Besides these public burying places, the Rich family have a tomb, and the Atwood, Callender and Russell families private burying grounds.

CHAPTER XX.

WAR OF 1812—ENLISTED SOLDIERS—VOLUNTEERS—PLATTSBURGH.

The second war of the United States with Great Britain was declared by Congress June 18th, 1812, and was concluded by negotiations at Ghent, December 14th, 1814. In this war, Shoreham was liberally represented by volunteers on different occasions, and by officers and soldiers in the regular army. The following list contains the names of men from this town, who are known to have entered the United States service, in connection with this war.

Samuel H. Holley, Captain, was a resident of this town in the practice of Law; had received a military education. He obtained a commission, and raised a company of a hundred strong, chiefly in Addison County. He was with them in command at Champlain, in the winter of 1813-14, but soon after resigned. A civilian, supposed by political influence, was introduced into the regiment as Major. Captain Holley, as the senior Captain, felt bound to notice the injury, and resigned. Captain McNiel, with the approval of his friend, retained his position in the regiment on account of his family, and was soon after promoted. Captain Holley received an intimation that his rank should be restored to him, but did not regard it, and returned to his profession. This statement is made from a memorandum obtained from the late Gen. Samuel H. Holley in 1850. His name is mentioned in another place.

Jason Ager, entered the army under Captain Holley, was ordered to the Niagara frontier; participated in all the severe and

dangerous service under Generals Scott, Brown and Ripley in that quarter; at the sortie of Fort Erie, September 17th, 1814, was wounded by a ball which shattered his right ankle, so that it was necessary to amputate the foot. He returned home, and died on Chilson Hill, Ticonderoga.

Hiram Ager, son of Jason, enlisted with his father and accompanied him, sharing the same dangers. In one of the battles he was shot through the left foot. He returned and afterwards resided in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Enoch Cooper, was a journeyman wheelwright, entered the army as sergeant, served in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgwater. In the official report of the battle at Bridgwater, in which all of the field officers were either killed or wounded, is found the following—"Eleventh Infantry, Officers wounded, Second Lieutenant Cooper, slightly, contusion in the breast." He returned home, married, removed to Orwell where he resumed his trade, still later removed to Palmyra, N. Y., where he died of consumption.

Davis Conant, at first volunteered to go to the Vermont and Canada frontier, afterwards enlisted for the war, and served through it, living to come back, and died of a brain fever the winter after.

Stephen Conant, a brother of Davis, enlisted as a fifer at fifteen, was sent home as too young for the army, stayed four months and re-entered the service as a soldier, and remained till the peace. The brothers belonged to the Second Regiment, Light Artillery, and took part in the hotly contested battle of Williamsburgh, on the St. Lawrence, November 11th, 1813.

William Eldridge, served on the Niagara frontier under Generals Brown and Scott. While in the army suffered severely from the camp disease.

Eldridge Eldridge, son of the preceding, served with his father in Canada.

Samuel Extell, died not long after entering the service.

Odell Fleming, fought at Chippewa, Bridgwater and Fort Erie.

Isaiah Goodnow, was enlisted by Captain Holley. He came home sick; subsequently removed to Steuben County, N. Y., where he died about 1857.

Marcus Hewitt, belonged to the Second Regiment, Light Artillery, and died at Sackett's Harbor the winter after his enlistment.

Henry Jones enlisted under Captain Holley, March, 1813, with the rank of Sergeant; was in the skirmishes at Odeltown and Chateaugay river under General Hampton, in Scott's brigade at Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie in 1814; was wounded in the right arm, in the siege of the latter: after the war returned; and is now living in this town at the age of 73.

Pardon King, entered the army as an artificer under Captain Jonathan Stark of New Hampshire, was in the Niagara campaign, in the battles under Brown and Scott, at the sortie of Fort Erie was wounded in the ankle by the explosion of a shell, from which he has never fully recovered; was discharged at Greenbush at the close of the war, and is now living in town at the age of 73.

Aaron Morse, entered the army for five years, was stationed at Burlington; died in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

David Older, was one of Captain Holley's recruits.

Francis Puan, enlisted under Captain Holley.

John Rich, went into the service for five years, and died in Greenbush, N. Y.

Samuel Rich, acted as Lieutenant under Captain Holley; was stationed at Burlington, General Hampton commanding. Died in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

John B. Reed, enlisted under Captain Holley, lost his left hand at the siege of Fort Erie.

Silas Rowley, enlisted for one year; fought at La Cole, and on Chateaugay river.

Lewis Smith, was one of Captain Holley's company.

Philip Smith, attained the rank of Lieutenant.

Samuel Smith, engaged for eighteen months; was killed in the battle of Bridgwater.

Amasa Snow, enlisted as sergeant, was under Wilkinson on the St. Lawrence. and in the battles of the Niagara frontier.

Eli Snow, brother of Amasa, acted as recruiting sergeant, saw no active service. He died in this town.

Calvin Stewart, was sergeant in the light troops; in the Indian slaughter, on the Chateaugay, was wounded in the neck.

John B. Taylor, enlisted as corporal, saw much severe service, returned sick to Greenbush at the end of the war, and was honorably discharged.

Horace Tower was killed in the sanguinary battle of Bridgewater, and was buried in "the corn-field," as the soldiers were accustomed to denominate the grounds where the slain were interred.

William Wait, resided on Five Mile Point, entered the army, was at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. During the fifty days' siege of Fort Erie by the British and Canadian forces, his head was taken off by an eighteen pound shot, while Corporal Reed was shaving him, whose left hand was cut away by the same ball. The day of his death, Wait was oppressed with a belief that some calamity awaited him, and was constantly asserting to his comrades that he should never live to visit home and the scenes of his childhood again.

Horace Witherell, was with General Wilkinson on the St. Lawrence, and in most of the battles under Brown and Scott on the Niagara frontier; returned and resided here many years before his death, which occurred in 1858.

Seymour Wolcott, was connected with the Second Regiment, Light Artillery; acted as gunner at the mouth of Otter Creek, May 14, 1814, in the repulse of the British flotilla at that point. In March, of the same year, he had directed one of the two field pieces in the affair of the Stone Mill, and remained alone to give the enemy the last gun. He served also at the Beaver Dams, Little York and the capture of Fort George. He died at Little Falls.

Most of the soldiers who entered the regular army from Shoreham, belonged to the Eleventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry. This regiment received the highest official praise of the commanding Generals at Chippewa, Bridgewater and Fort Erie. Nothing more brilliant in military service has been known than this celebrated campaign, for discipline, alertness and gallantry in the field. In these brief notices, the realities of military service are brought home to the appreciation of townsmen of another generation.

They may-recall the severe hardships of the struggle which preceded, even a generation earlier, of which so few personal notices can now be supplied.

A company of volunteers from Shoreham was stationed upon the Canadian frontier, during the disturbances preceding the war, occasioned by the system of non-intercourse. This engagement was for six months; a portion of the service was in gun-boats. In the spring of 1814, a sufficient number of men to form a company volunteered from Shoreham and Bridport, as part of the force required to protect the building of the American naval vessels at Vergennes. This company was commanded by Captain Gray, of Bridport, Lieutenants Bosworth and Merrick, and was twice called out. Some of them were present at the affair at the mouth of Otter Creek.

The Battle of Plattsburgh connects itself with the history of all the patriotic communities of this portion of Vermont. Before the news arrived in town that the British were approaching Plattsburgh in force, General Timothy F. Chipman, then a Brigadier General in the militia of Vermont, received a letter from General McComb, commanding the United States force at Plattsburgh, soliciting volunteers. General Chipman replied, that he should be ready at all times to start at the order of Governor Chittenden, his Commander-in-Chief.

Friday, about mid-day, September 9th, 1814, two days before the battle, the news came through the central part of the town, that the British were advancing rapidly upon Plattsburgh. Friday afternoon, couriers were sent out into the remote districts of the town to scatter the news and rouse the people to a sense of duty. Some left the plough in the field, where there they had been preparing for fall sowing, started Friday afternoon and traveled all night.

At this time, there were three military companies in town, one of cavalry and two of infantry, belonging to the regiment comprising Shoreham, Bridport and Addison. The company of horse, of which a few members belonged in Bridport, was organized in 1802, and was commanded in 1814, by Captain Nathaniel North, Ebenezer Bush being Lieutenant. This troop started for Burlington on Saturday morning, going in citizens' dress and taking their own

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horses. General Chipman and Elisha Lewis, his aid, rode with them. There were two full companies of infantry in town, the East, commanded by Captain Halladay, the West, by Captain Samuel Hand. The two were merged into one for the expedition, Captain Hand commanding, and Captain Halladay being Lieutenant. All the men that were liable to do military duty, and many who were exempt from it, volunteered and went. But few men were left at home. In the Cutting District, Benjamin Healy, an aged man, was the only one remaining. The people were cheerful, and all engaged in assisting to prepare their friends to leave early next morning. The women were busy getting provisions and clothes in readiness, and as the horses required were many of them unprepared, the blacksmiths worked incessantly night and day to fit them for service. Friday night, there was very little sleep in Shoreham, and many anxious hearts; before dawn, the town was all alive. The farmers went with their teams to carry the infantry and their supplies. The provisions taken were of the most substantial kind, being chiefly pork and bread. A few of the men took equipments at home, but the majority obtained them from the United States deposit at Vergennes.

The cavalry and infantry reached Burlington Saturday evening. Sunday morning, September 11th, there were three vessels in readiness to take men on board to cross to Plattsburgh. Two of them were already filled with others; the Shoreham men, now fully supplied with provisions and ammunition, embarked on the third. At the same time the sound of the British long guns, as their fleet rounded Cumberland head, came booming over the placid lake. So distant as was the scene of action, the troops of Shoreham arrived too late for any part in the collision on shore. They were near enough to the engagement between the fleets to see the flashing of the guns, and when the smoke lifted, the vessels in clear view. After the firing ceased, the side of victory remained still uncertain to them, till a little sail-boat, with the stars and stripes floating, came bearing down towards them under orders from the commodore, and announced the result of the battle and directed them where

to land. The place was in Peru, four miles south of Plattsburgh. They passed the night in barns, but formed early in the morning, their captain directing them to eat as they marched, and met the news of the British retreat a mile from Plattsburgh. They were attended into camp by a party of regulars, which had come out to escort them.

One company of nine men, from a distant part of the town, left Shoreham Monday, and went as far as Vergennes, another party of six as far as Addison, before they received reliable intelligence from the battle. The booming of cannon, fired to celebrate the victory, was heard in the town, but as no tidings had yet been received from the scene of action, those at home apprehended that the sounds came from the guns of the enemy advancing through the lake, and were in great alarm for themselves and their absent townsmen. Reliable news came at length, and these fearful anticipations were dissipated. Old and young gave themselves to glad congratulations, and as rapidly as the good tidings were spread through the country by couriers, all participated in the rejoicings of those nearer the scene of victory.

On Tuesday or Wednesday, the volunteers re-crossed the lake in rough weather, and returned home in a violent rain storm. General Chipman took a severe cold on this journey, from the effects of which he suffered until his death; * his Brigade Major, died from a similar cold, soon after reaching home. The rally from Shoreham was a patriotic one, of a whole community at the call of their country, at the alarm of invasion approaching towards their homes. The town was then more populous than now, but if the spirit remains and all answer to the same obligation, Shoreham will never blush to recall with interest the part she took in this stirring episode of war.

*On his arrival at Plattsburgh the command of the Vermont Volunteers had been conceded to General Chipman, as due to his rank, with the army title of Colonel. See Biographical Sketches.

Gen. C., Ebenezer Bush and S. H. Jenison were present at an interview with Gov. Chittenden at Burlington, in which he expressed no disposition to hinder the crossing of the volunteers, but that he had no authority to order the militia out of the State. This view was held by many at that period.

The following lists embrace the names of volunteers from Shoreham, of the different classes mentioned, so far as they have been recovered :

SIX MONTHS' MEN.

John Robbins, Captain,	Ezra Rich,	Elliott Armstrong,
Russell Ames,	John Knox,	Jeremiah Cutting,
David Cudworth,	William Reynolds,	Benjamin Bissell,
Ebenezer Willson,	David Dameny.	

[Two brigades of volunteers were authorized by the Legislature of 1812, their terms of service to expire May 1, 1813; there were previously detachments of the militia stationed on the frontier. Three of the individuals above named, served on the Growler, sloop-of-war, their term of service expiring before the capture of that vessel, June 2d, 1813.]

VERGENNES VOLUNTEERS.

James Willson,	Nathaniel Willson,	Jehiel Gates,
Kent Wright,	Jonathan Willson,	Nathan Ball,
Elliott Armstrong,	John Knox,	Austin Woodford,
Chauncey Armstrong,	Ebenezer Dutton,	Davis Rich,
Charles Oliver,	Silas Brookins,	Samuel Robinson,
Benjamin Healey,	Dat Williams,	Alexander Reynolds,
Joshua Healey,	Joseph Tame,	David Reynolds,

PLATTSBURGH VOLUNTEERS.—CAVALRY.

Nathaniel North, Captain,	Noah Jones,	Ross Barrows,
Ebenezer Bush, Lieutenant,	Asa Sunderlin,	Oliver Harnden,
Asa Jones,	Waterman Sunderlin,	Samuel Northrup,
Samuel Moore,	Sewall Wood,	—— Keep.
Jacob Elithorpe,	Benjamin Landers.	

INFANTRY.

Samuel Hand, Captain,	Marshall Newton, Corp'l.	John G. Smith,
Theo. Halladay, 1st Lieut.,	Ariel Wolcott,	Ezra Snow,
Andrew Wright, jr., 2d "	Thomas Atwood,	Benjamin Larrabee,
John Robbins, 3d "	Joseph Ball,	Gary Damon,
George Cutting, Ensign,	Joseph Tame,	Elisha Bascom,
Jacob Atwood, Sergeant,	Farrington Ramsdell,	John King,
Luther Bateman, "	John Knox,	Stephen Smith,
Levi B. Harrington, "	David Cudworth,	Daniel Stickney,
Davis Rich, "	Reuben Cook,	Charles Oliver,
Allen Hnsden, jr. Corpor'l	Samuel Culver,	Daniel Baird,
Gross Gates, "	Thomas Bateman,	Joseph Atwood,
William Baily, "	Gideon M. Leonard,	Jabez Knapp,

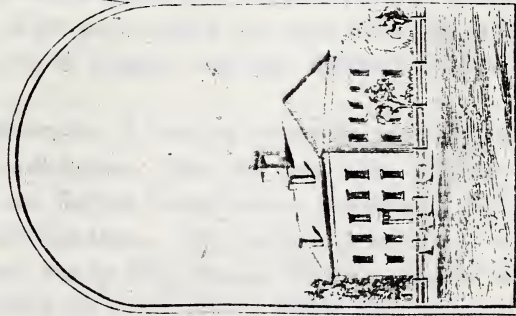
John Pond,
 Gad North,
 Horace Cotton,
 Orestes Hard,
 Nathan Bingham,
 Amos Wheeler.
 John Cozzens,
 Manoah Hunter,
 Truman Barnum,
 Hiram Allen,
 Joseph Hunter,
 Aaron Wheeler,
 David Ramsdell,
 Lewis Hunt,
 Chauncy Armstrong,
 John Chellis,
 Erastus Mazouson,
 Levi Landers,

Harvey Page,
 Ashley Cooper,
 Amasa Atwood,
 John Hoyle,
 Elijah Wright,
 Philip Reynolds,
 Ezra Rich,
 William Gaylord,
 Jonathan Wright,
 Daniel Fenn,
 Edmund Newton,
 Jeremiah Cutting,
 John Child,
 David Ward,
 James Willson,
 John Royce, ✓
 Horace Ball,
 Joseph Smith, 2d,

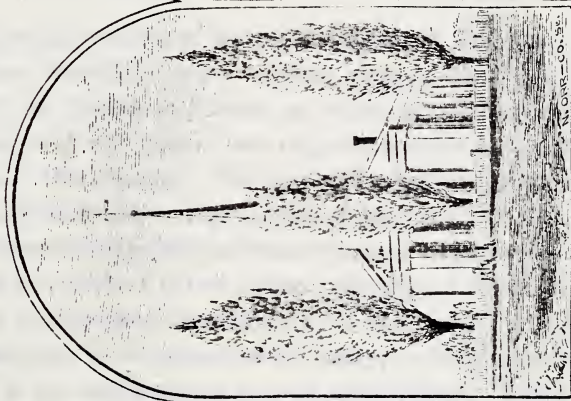
Charles Bacon,
 Thomas Turner,
 Jonathan D. Hunter,
 Alanson Hunt,
 Darius Cooper,
 David Reynolds,
 Silas Rowley,
 Hiram Rowley,
 Ebenezer Dntton,
 Elisha Robinson,
 Ansel Barber,
 Benjamin Tower,
 Benjamin Healy, jr ,
 Jeremiah S. Healey,
 Amasa Moses,
 Joseph Smith, 1st,
 Ashley Leonard,
 William Cooper,

Henry Halsey,

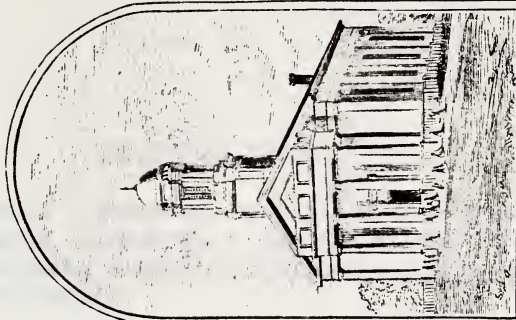
Parker Atwood.



NEWTON ACADEMY.



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



CHAPTER XXI.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY — MEETINGS — PLAN PROPOSED — CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — MINISTERS — MEETING-HOUSES — BAPTIST CHURCH — METHODIST CHURCH — UNIVERSALIST CHURCH — MINISTERS AND STATISTICS.

A considerable number of the early settlers of this town were either officers or soldiers in the contest between the Colonies and the French and Indians in Canada, or in the war of the Revolution. This period, it is well known, was very unfavorable to the interests of religion in this country. Not only had religious principle lost much of its power over a large portion of the people of New England, but loose and skeptical sentiments became very common among the officers and soldiers in our armies. Several of those who were most active in promoting the settlement of this town, having spent considerable time in the service of the army, in those wars, had little regard to the sentiments or piety of their fathers. There were, however, a few of the early settlers who were devotedly pious men, under the influence of religion, and were disposed to favor its institutions.

Before the Revolution, it does not appear that any religious meetings were held in this town; but a few years after, ministers of the Congregational and Baptist denominations occasionally visited the people and preached to them. The earliest preaching of which I have any account, was by Elder Samuel Skeels, a Baptist minister. He came here about the year 1788 or 1789. He remained here about three years. He preached the sermon at the funeral of Ebenezer Bush, Senr., in the winter of 1791. He purchased a lot of

land on which Eliakim Culver afterward settled, now owned by Samuel Jones. He labored to the acceptance of the people. He left this town about 1792.

After this, there was no stated preaching for some time; but the people were in the habit of assembling together on the Sabbath for worship, in private houses in the winter and in barns in the summer. Deacon Stephen Cooper and Deacon Nathan Hand, who were Congregationalists, and Deacon Eli Smith, who was a Baptist, usually conducted the meetings, and led in the devotions; and, generally, a sermon was read by Thomas Rowley, Esqr., or Deacon Smith.

A few devotedly pious men were accustomed, at that early period, to meet in social religious circles in private houses, and frequently traveled several miles on foot, in the darkness of night, through the woods, to attend them. These meetings contributed much to promote the interests of religion at that early period. While there was no minister, and no church had been organized, there was a season of special religious interest, in which a considerable number of persons became hopefully pious. During this period, the different religious denominations worshipped together with a commendable degree of harmony. For several years the people were favored with occasional preaching by traveling ministers. Among those who occasionally visited the town, were Elders Sawyer, Green, and Chamberlain of the Baptist denomination, and Marshall and Haynes, the black preacher, of the Congregational order.

In the year 1792, a Congregational Church was formed on what was formerly called the half-way covenant scheme, by a minister whose name cannot now be ascertained, consisting of fifteen members, seven males and eight females. This organization was never efficient, and continued but a short time. In the year 1791, the Rev. Joel West preached for some time in this town. On the 9th of January, 1792, in a Town Meeting, a motion was adopted—

“That Rev. Joel West be requested to preach in this town for the term of four Sabbaths from this date, on probation, provided a subscription be raised to his satisfaction in compensation for his services.”

On the 24th of January, a Town Meeting was held, and acted on the following articles in the warning :

2d. "To form a religious constitution according to the rights of Christianity, to govern such inhabitants, and if they please to give Mr. Joel West a call to settle with them as their minister, and to invite him to join them in such religious constitution or compact."

3d. "To agree on measures for his support."

4th. "To choose a committee of the inhabitants and church, or separate committees from each body, to confer on measures respecting uniting said bodies in one compact, and report their doings to the town and church for their acceptance, if they please."

The only action taken on these articles, at this meeting, was the appointment of a committee of six persons—"To form a Religious Constitution agreeable to the Rights of Christianity"—consisting of Ephraim Doolittle, Thomas Rowley, Josiah Pond, Thomas Barnum, Doctor Page and James Moore. Not more than one of this number was at that time a member of any church, and the probability is no one of them was. The meeting adjourned to January 31st, 1792. At the adjourned meeting held on that day, the committee chosen at the previous meeting, reported the form of a Religious Constitution, the design of which was to embrace all the inhabitants of the town without any distinction of religious belief. This was adopted by a vote of the town, and the remaining articles were laid over to an adjourned meeting, to be holden on the 28th of March, 1792. No further action of the town is to be found on the Records, and the presumption is, that it was impracticable to raise the money by subscription to pay Mr. West for preaching four Sabbaths on probation; and that the different sects in town could not be brought into union in one society on common ground.

The design of those who favored this measure, doubtless was to unite all the people in one society, and thus prevent the multiplication of sects, as set forth in the 9th article of the constitution, which is in the following words :

"That all the suitable means ought to be attempted, to collect all the inhabitants of this town into this society; but if there must, of necessity, be any other religious denomination, there shall be a standing committee of this society to treat with such denomination,

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on measures for maintaining harmony between the societies on principles of equality."

Rev. Joel West is said to have been a Methodist minister, and a worthy man; and the attempt was made to unite the Congregationalists and Baptists, and the people generally, in one society for his support; a measure which, on trial, probably found little favor with any of the denominations in town, and which, therefore, was soon relinquished as impracticable.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following extract from the Records, will show the time of its organization, and its progress for a few years while without a pastor :

"In March, 1794, the people were favored with the labors of Rev. Ammi R. Robbins. and Rev. Peter Starr,* Missionaries from Connecticut. On the 25th of this month, fifteen persons were added to this church, and the present Articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted. In 1797 there were four persons added to the church, and seven in 1798. In the latter part of the year 1802, a revival of religion commenced and continued into the year 1803. A revival also commenced in the latter part of the year 1804, and continued during the whole of the year 1805."

Not long after the church was formed, Paul Menona, a native Indian, whose wife was a daughter of the celebrated Sampson Occum, preached for them two or three years, and received his support from voluntary contributions of the people. They built a house for him in the valley a little north of Penn Frost's dwelling house, where he lived some time. He is said to have possessed superior powers of native eloquence; had a ready command of language, a sweet, melodious voice; was sometimes agitated to tears in his addresses, and more frequently drew tears from his auditors. Like many of his race, he was occasionally beguiled by the intoxicating eup; but always manifested, after undue indulgence, the deepest

*Rev, Ammi R. Robbins, of Norfolk, and Rev. Peter Starr, of Warren, were Pastors in those towns respectively, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, for more than fifty years. They were brothers-in-law, the latter the father of the late Hon. Peter Starr, of Middlebury.

contrition, and was thought by all classes to have been a sincere christian.

He went from this place to the vicinity of Lake George, where he resided and continued to preach many years, and there he closed his life, which was generally regarded as in the main upright, notwithstanding the few instances of aberration alluded to.

The church was occasionally favored with the preaching of Marshall, Haynes and Bushnell, previous to the year 1800, and after that time, at intervals, by missionaries from Connecticut. When without a pastor, they uniformly met together for public worship on the Sabbath. From 1795 to 1800, they generally held their meetings in the log school house near the dwelling house of the late Andrew Birchard.

Rev. Evans Beardsley was ordained first Pastor of this church, December 26th, 1805, and was dismissed May 9th, 1809. At the time of his settlement, the church numbered sixty members. During his ministry seventeen persons were added to the church. As a preacher, he was said to have been sound in the faith, but dry and metaphysical in the manner in which he handled his subjects. His usefulness, he thought, had become impaired by a disaffection which had sprung up between him and his people, in consequence of which he requested the church to unite with him in calling an ecclesiastical council for the purpose of dissolving the pastoral relation. After patiently examining the allegations of both parties, the council found nothing to criminate the character of the pastor, and expressing their unanimous opinion that he had given no just cause of disaffection with his people, they gave him honorable testimonials as a minister "in whose labors any people might be happy." After his dismissal, he preached several years in the western part of the State of New York, where he died.

In the autumn of the year 1809, Rev. Samuel Cheever was employed to preach, and continued his labors until 1812. At the time of his coming, there was much alienation of feeling existing among the members of the church, which appeared to many to portend a permanent division, and to peril its very existence. In the

latter part of the month of November, or the fore part of December, 1809, a meeting of the church was held, when there was, to the surprise of every one, the most manifest tokens of the presence of the spirit of God in their midst. Every mind was deeply solemnized, in view of the omnipresence of that Being who searches the heart, and by a personal sense of guilt. Instead of complaints and criminations against each other, as had been witnessed in their meetings for months before, each one began to confess his sins and ask forgiveness of his brethren. The whole season was spent in humble confessions, mingled with many tears that fell from almost every eye, and ere the meeting was closed, the church felt it to be their duty to make a public confession in the congregation on the ensuing Sabbath. When assembled in the house of God on that day, the members of the church presented themselves in a body in the broad aisle, and a confession was read by Mr. Cheever, to which the assent of the church was given. The effect on the congregation was electrical. Many were deeply convicted of sin, on that day. Soon after, evening lectures were appointed, and numerous attended, in private dwellings in different parts of the town, several times during the week. The meetings were thronged, and the minds of nearly all who were present were deeply solemnized, and the cases of conviction and conversion were numerous through the winter and ensuing summer. Mr. Cheever has been described by many of the older people as a fluent, animated, pungent preacher, whose discourses, always delivered extempore, were peculiarly adapted to awaken the thoughtless, and convince the sinner, and lead him to the Saviour. The revival of religion under his labors was the most extensive of any with which the town had before been favored, and in its influence over the religious interests of the town, the most important one which has ever occurred. It was remarkable not only on account of the numbers hopefully converted, but for the unusual proportion of heads of families, and persons of standing and influence, who were subjects of the work. On the 4th of February, 1810, sixty-one persons were added to the church, and March 26th, the same year, forty-six, and before the close of the year eight more, making an addition to the church in 1810 of one

hundred and fifteen. Four were added in 1811, and eight in 1813 and 1814, all probably fruits of the same revival.

Rev. Samuel Cheever was a practising physician before he became a minister, and preached some time in Rochester, Vt., before he came to this town; but I have no evidence that he was ever settled as pastor over any church. He is said to have been better adapted to labor in revivals of religion than to perform the duties of a permanent pastor. After leaving this place, in 1812, he preached in Hubbardton, and Stillwater, N. Y., in both of which places there were revivals under his preaching. He died at the latter place in 1814.

July 19th, 1813, the church united with the society in extending a call to Rev. Amos Pettingill to settle with them in the gospel ministry, by the unanimous vote of both bodies. He preached three months, but declined the call. He was an eminent minister, and was afterward settled at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and died in early life.

On the 6th of May, 1814, the church and society voted unanimously to call Mr. Daniel O. Morton to the work of the ministry among them, and on the 30th of June, of the same year, he was ordained as their pastor. He was dismissed after a successful ministry of more than seventeen years, October 13 1831. There were partial revivals of religion under his ministry in 1816 and 1817; also in 1830, but the one of greatest power and interest was in 1821. September 2d, of that year, twelve persons were admitted to the church, and November 4th, of the same year, eighty-nine, and several afterward as the fruits of the same revival, amounting in the whole to about one hundred and twenty members added to the church. Other denominations shared largely in this work of grace. The whole number of converts was more than two hundred. There were admitted to the church, during his ministry, two hundred and seventy-seven members, two hundred and thirty by profession and forty-seven by letter. After his dismission, Mr. Morton labored for about one year in the service of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and was its Secretary. In 1832, he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Springfield, Vt., where he remained about five years. He then

moved to Winchendon, Mass., where he also labored five years.

Prof. Eli B. Smith, D. D., in an address delivered at his funeral, thus speaks of his successful labors in these two places: "In Springfield, the work of grace, while he was pastor, was both constant and powerful." Speaking of one season of special refreshing, he says: "The whole number of hopeful conversions, exclusive of children under fourteen years of age, is, as nearly as we could ascertain, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred. For seven days in succession they averaged more than thirty a day, and one day there were forty. On one Sabbath, ninety-three were received into the church; on the succeeding Sabbath, forty-five; on another, shortly after, sixteen. During the five years of his labors in Winchendon, there were yearly additions; in all, one hundred and twenty-five."

Daniel Oliver Morton was born in the town of Winthrop, in the State of Maine, December 21st, 1788. When he was quite young his parents moved to Middleboro, Mass., which had been the home of his ancestors for many generations."

"In March, 1807, while engaged in teaching school, at the age of eighteen," he says in a letter to his daughter, "here the Lord met me; convinced of sin; of righteousness and judgment, and gave me peace and joy which the world knoweth not of." "From that time, I indulged a hope in Christ, and have never for a moment thought of giving it up." "For several years I have seldom had a doubt of the work of the Holy Spirit on my heart." The sincerity and truthfulness of this declaration could never be called in question by any one acquainted with Mr. Morton. Dr. Smith, President of the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution, located at Fairfax, Vt., under the patronage of the Baptist denomination, who from his boyhood, was intimately acquainted with him, for nearly forty years, and who was for several months a member of his family, gives the following truthful representation of his character: "Mr. Morton never, in any place, forgot that he was a Minister of Jesus Christ. No one could see him as he passed among his people, or in his own house, without feeling that he was in the presence of an accredited ambassador of God.

No man ever had to inquire whether he was a minister. The countenance, the whole style of the man, showed that. Such an introduction to those he met, gave him an immense advantage. It always produced the expectation that if he opened his lips, it would be to give utterance to thoughts of solemn and worthy import. The way was prepared for him to say whatever he wished to say, in respect to the relations of men to God, to Christ, to the Holy Spirit, or to the eternal state; and it is worthy of remark that the expectation was rarely disappointed."

Mr. Morton relied greatly upon pastoral conversation with his people, for fixing divine truth upon their consciences and hearts. He spent more time than most ministers in visiting from house to house. It was in this department of ministerial labor, more than in the preparation of elaborate sermons in the study, that Mr. M. excelled most ministers. His social and genial disposition, easy and pleasing manner of address, readiness of utterance in terms unstudied and natural, in tones of voice dictated by the spirit of kindness, that ever seemed to be a law of his nature, eminently qualified him for such work, and he appeared greatly to delight in it. Says Dr. Smith, "Religious conversation seemed perfectly natural to him. It came forth like water from an overflowing fountain. It seemed to cost him no effort." It was the possession of these qualities that contributed so much to render his ministry successful in his several fields of labor. It was probably the consciousness that in this direction lay his greatest power of usefulness, rather than in superior genius, or intellectual vigor, that led him to devote a portion of time to visiting among his people, which some thought to be disproportionate to the demands of the study; and this probably led him to change his field of labor so often during his ministry, impressed with the belief that in so doing he could accomplish greater good, than by a longer pastorate. Dr. Smith further says, that "Mr. Morton was a frequent visitor of the children in the common schools. These visits were anticipated with pleasure, and they were seldom without profit." His happy talent in addressing children and youth, says Dr. Smith, "gave him a hold upon the young people, such as we have rarely seen surpassed. The impression made

was thus deepened by his frequently, on the Sabbath, pointing to the young people in the gallery and addressing them especially, and turning towards any part of the house in which there were children, saying to them a few words, thus assuring them that they were not forgotten, and that they had souls to save or lose." The estimate of character which he had formed of Mr. Morton in his youthful days, Professor Smith says, "has only been confirmed by the acquaintance of the last ten years. In old age I have seen the fulfilled promise of early manhood. The path of the righteous has shone brighter and brighter unto the perfect day." In person, Mr. Morton was a little above the common height, rather slim and erect in form; had dark hair, and eyes, and a countenance indicating benignity and kindness. "In his intercourse with his brethren," says Rev. Dr. Bouton, who preached at his funeral, "he seemed to be free from selfish and ambitious ends; never harsh and censorious in judging; but in his words and manners combined mildness, urbanity and decision. The pleasant smile that lighted up his face, was a true index of the charity that ruled his spirit. This imparted an agreeable suavity to his conversation, and gave him ready access to others." "As a preacher, he was sound in doctrine, instructive and practical; his style of writing flowing and diffusive, rather than terse and argumentative."

His last sickness and death were in keeping with the whole history of his ministerial life. A few days before his death, he was asked, "What is the state of your mind?" He replied by saying, "Sing the hymn, 'The man is ever blest;' after that, 'Behold the morning Sun;' then, 'How calm and beautiful the morn,' " adding after the singing, "There, now you know my feelings." To a sister in the church, he left this his last message: "Give my love to the church; to the Sabbath school; to the singing choir, and to the people. Peace be with them all, now and forevermore."

In this frame of mind, in the assured hope of a blessed immortality, Mr. Morton died at Bristol, N. H., where he had labored in the gospel ministry ten years, on the 25th day of March, 1852, aged sixty-four years. He was a good man and just, who will be long held in grateful remembrance by many in this town, where he

spent the first seventeen years of his ministry. For nearly two years after the dismissal of Mr. Morton, the pulpit was supplied most of the time by President Bates and Professor Fowler of Middlebury College, and Rev. N. C. Clark. During this period seven members were added to the church.

On the 1st day of September, 1833, Rev. Josiah Fletcher Goodhue received an invitation to supply the pulpit, and commenced preaching on the 8th of the same month. On the 14th of November, 1833, he received a unanimous call of the church and society to take the pastoral charge over them, and on the 12th of February, 1834, he was installed pastor. Mr. Goodhue, in March, 1857, asked of the church and society a dissolution of the pastoral relations, on the ground that he could no longer be useful to them in the ministry; a mutual council was called, by which he was dismissed with the usual recommendations of good standing in the ministry, and his services as pastor were to be closed on the first of October following.

On the 13th of September, 1857, Mr. Goodhue preached his last sermon, Rev. Archibald Flemming supplying the pulpit two Sabbaths, until the 1st of October, when his pastoral duties ceased. He had preached steadily to the same congregation more than twenty-four years. During his ministry, one hundred and seventy-three persons were added to the church. In the latter part of the year 1834 and the fore part of 1835, there was more than usual seriousness in the congregation, and a few persons united with the church. This seriousness continued through the summer of the latter year, until a protracted meeting was commenced October 27th, 1835, during which, Rev. Jedediah Burchard preached and held meetings for inquiry sixteen days in succession. A general revival of religion accompanied and followed his labors, as the fruits of which, fifty-four persons were added to the church at one communion season, November 8th, 1835; and on November 11th, 1835, twenty-eight were received on profession of their faith, and fifteen more were admitted, mostly the fruits of this work, January 3d, 1836. In the years 1838 and 1839, there was more than common attention to the subject of religion, and at two communion seasons

in these two years, seventeen persons were added to the church. In 1850 and 1851 there were several additions. During the whole period of Mr. Goodhue's ministry there were added to the church, one hundred and seventy-three members.

He was born at Westminster, Vt., December 31st, 1791; entered Middlebury College in 1817, and graduated there in 1821; studied Theology one year at Andover Theological Seminary; was Tutor in Middlebury College one year, in 1822 and 1823; was licensed to preach September 1823, and in the same month began to preach in Williston, Vt.; in June, 1824, he was ordained Pastor of the Congregational church and society in that place, and was dismissed in September, 1833, having labored among that people ten years. He now resides in Whitewater, Wisconsin, and is without pastoral charge.

After Mr. Goodhue's dismissal, Rev. A. Flemming supplied the pulpit, the most of the time, until May, 1889, when Rev. E. B. Chamberlin commenced his labors here.

Edward B. Chamberlin, the fourth pastor of the Congregational church, was born in Strafford, Vt., January 18th, 1826. He prepared for college at Royalton and Montpelier Academies; entered University of Vermont, in 1844; graduated in 1848; was engaged in teaching in Gloucester, Newburyport and Bolton, Mass., from 1848 until 1851, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, where he graduated in 1854. Before ordination, he supplied the churches in Lee and Lancaster, N. H., Barnstable, Mass., and Ann Arbor, Mich.; began ministry in Plattsburgh, N. Y., January 1st, 1856; was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of Champlain, March 12th, 1856. He was dismissed, at his own request, by the Presbytery of Champlain, June 15th, 1858, and from July, 1858, until May, 1859, he supplied the Presbyterian church in Green Bay, Wis., when his ministry began in Shoreham. Having received a unanimous call of the church and society to settle as their pastor, he was installed by an ecclesiastical council, September 27th, 1859.

In December, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Moore, of Lancaster, N. H.

Since the first organization of this church, there has been received, up to this time, August 1859, as nearly as can be ascertained, six hundred and seventy-four members, of whom one hundred and eighty are known to be dead; three hundred and twenty-nine have been dismissed by letters to other churches; thirteen have gone out without letters; twenty-four have been excluded, and the names of some, whose places of residence are not known, are dropped from the record. Of the whole number, added since the church was formed, more than three hundred probably are dead.

The first Meeting House was built in 1800, by a society formed for that purpose. The subscribers of the constitution were to be stockholders in the same. At their first meeting they voted to call it a "Congregational House," but did not designate in their constitution by what society or denomination it should be occupied. Some time after it was finished, the Universalists petitioned for the use of the house a part of the time on the Sabbath. The society voted not to grant that petition, but gave them the privilege of using it for public worship on week days, when not occupied by themselves. That house was located on the common, on the site of the present Universalist Meeting House. It was sixty feet long and well proportioned. There was a porch on the north and south ends, through which there were entrances to the main body of the house below, and to the gallery above, which ran around the east, north and south sides of the house. On the outside of the gallery there were square pews, all around, which were entered by a broad aisle, and inside of that there were three rows of seats, designed for the accommodation of singers and others. There was in the south gallery one pew, in the centre, elevated several feet above the others, to which there was a separate entrance from the porch, called the negro pew. There was an entrance to the main body of the house below, by a large door in the centre of the front side, east. The lower floor was occupied by one broad aisle, leading from the front door to the pulpit, on the west side, and two aisles, running parallel with that, east and west, and three other aisles running north and south. The pulpit was elevated nearly as high as the galleries.

In the year 1847. that house was taken down and put up again at Larabee's Point, and used some time as a wool depot. The model of that house is said to have been taken from a meeting-house in Worcester, Mass. It was capable of seating one thousand persons, and cost more than \$6000.

The present Congregational Meeting House was built in 1846, and is about seventy-two feet long by fifty-four wide. The walls are of brick, twenty-seven feet high. The basement is divided into a furnace room, and a large room for the transaction of town business and for other purposes, and a smaller room for church meetings, lectures and conference meetings. The house was built by James M. Lamb, Esq., the architect; of the best materials, and finished inside and outside in the best style of workmanship, and does great credit to the builder as one of the best edifices of the kind in the State. The whole cost of the building with its appurtenances, was over \$8000. It has seats for the accommodation of about five hundred persons. It has a bell of fine tone, weighing about 1600 pounds.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

The materials for which were furnished by Joseph Smith, Esq.

About the year 1788 or 1789, Elder Samuel Skeels came to this town, and preached in this and other towns. His labors were acceptable to the people, but as the Baptists were then few in number, and unable to give him a comfortable support, after remaining two or three years he left the town. About that time there were what were then called traveling preachers, from different parts, visiting and preaching in the new settlements. Those of the Baptist denomination were Elders Ephraim Sawyer, Henry Green, Henry Chamberlain and others, generally traveling on foot. They preached in this and other towns. The meetings were well attended, without distinction of name. The people were conveyed to meeting with oxen and sleds in winter, or on foot in summer, two or three miles, male and female, and thought it a great blessing that they had hearts to do their duty, and strength to perform it.

In the year 1784, Eli and Stephen Smith, who, previous to the

Revolution, had removed from Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to Spencertown, and thence to Manchester, Vt., came to this town; cleared three acres of land and put up a house that season, and in March, 1785, moved their families here. June 2d, 1794, these leading men in the denomination, with other Baptists, who had settled in town, and were members of churches, where they had previously lived, were formed into a church, consisting of fifteen members—eight males and seven females, and appointed Eli Smith Deacon. At the same time, Mr. Abel Woods was preaching with them, and by request of the church was ordained their pastor, February 26th, 1795, and continued to preach with them until the year 1811, when he asked of the church to be released, and removed to Pantton, and from thence to Albany, N. Y., where he died. During his residence in Shoreham, one hundred and seventy members were added to this church. After he left, the church was supplied with preaching by Elder Ephraim Sawyer, about three years, from 1813 to 1816. Elder John Spaulding preached about three years, from 1817 to 1820, and Elder Thomas Ravlin three years, from 1820 to 1823, and Elder Henry Chamberlain for some time, when he became unable to preach on account of the infirmities of age. He died in this town. Elder Henry Green began to preach in 1824, and continued about three years. After he left there was only occasional preaching, until about the year 1837. Eighty members were added to the church after Elder Woods left, making in the whole period of the existence of this church, the number of members admitted about two hundred and fifty. In consequence of removals by death and otherwise, at the time just referred to, the church lost its visibility, though there are several members of that denomination still residing in town, several of whom are connected with other churches.

In the records of this church, it is stated, August 5th, 1798, "this is the second revival with which the church has been favored." There were revivals also in 1810, 1817 and 1821, in which the church received valuable accessions, and gained much strength. Among the ministers of this denomination who have preached in town, there were several men eminent for their ability and useful-

ness. Elder Ephraim Sawyer was distinguished as a preacher, and was very successful in his labors while here. He was a zealous and devoted servant of his Master; held still in grateful remembrance by those whose recollections extend so far back in the history of the church, as the time in which he labored here. Elder Chamberlain was an eminently meek and godly man, and was respected by all. Elder Henry Green possessed strong native powers of mind, energy of character, and a commanding eloquence. He is still remembered as a very efficient preacher, while he labored in this town. He went from this town to Malone, N. Y., as it is thought, and is supposed to have died there many years since.

Among others eminently pious and useful in this church were Deacon Eli Smith, the first elected to that office in 1794, and Deacon James Baker. Of the early members, Deacon Smith was the most active and influential man of his denomination in sustaining meetings before any church was formed, and was afterward looked up to with deference for counsel and as an example of consistent christian character, worthy of imitation.

Deacon James Baker came from Bridport in 1814, and in 1816 was chosen Deacon; a lovely man, eminently gifted in prayer and exhortation, against whom no one ever had anything to say. After a few years he returned to Bridport, and from there went to Geneva, Wisconsin, where he recently died.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Materials furnished by Mr. Lorenzo Larabee.

The ancient records of this church are lost, and therefore a full account of its history cannot be given. From inquiries made, it appears that Elders Chamberlain, Shepherd, Wickton and Mitchell preached here at an early day. Lorenzo Dow, celebrated for his eccentricities, often preached here between the years 1805 and 1810. About the year 1804 or 1805, it is thought that Jabez Barnum, Samuel Ames, Ezra Snow, Timothy Larabee, Jonathan and Lemuel Barlow, Isaiah and John Wallace were among those first formed into a church.

Between the years 1807 and 1820, Rev. Tobias Spicer, Rev.

Stephen Boynton and Rev. Samuel Draper, with others, were presiding elders of this district, and the society was regularly supplied with preaching part of the time. Meetings were held at a School House, near the house formerly owned by Elijah Wright, and now by George W. Doane, and at a School House at the Four Corners near Deacon Lewis Hunt's.

In the year 1832, the records to which access has been had, show that there were then forty members in regular standing in the church, and this, it is thought, is the greatest number it has ever had at any one time. It has been favored with several seasons of revival, and it may be safely said that since its organization, it has had in its communion more than one hundred members. Since about 1837, it has decreased by removals and deaths, until at the present time very few remain, and for the last two years the society has not been supplied with regular preaching.

To the three churches already named, there have probably been added since their organization more than one thousand members; but now, by reason of frequent removals and deaths, it is probable that the whole number of church members, of these denominations, is considerably less than two hundred.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

By their Pastor, Rev. K. Haven.

Of those who embraced the sentiments of this sect, a larger number originally settled in this town, than probably in any other town in the State. Immigrating from the towns of Warwick, Oxford, Sutton, Hardwick, &c., in the County of Worcester, Mass., where they had listened, more or less, to the promulgation of the sentiment of the final holiness and happiness of all mankind, on the broad Trinitarian Substitution Platform, they imbibed, retained and disseminated the same when settled here.

Elder Caleb Rich, who was born in Sutton, in 1750, and who located himself in Warwick in 1771, commenced proclaiming that sentiment there and in the vicinity, as early as 1773. About 1775, Mr. Thomas Barnes and Adam Streeter embraced, that faith, and assisted Elder Rich, laboring in that county and throughout the

State. A church was gathered in Warwick, and Elder Rich was ordained its pastor in 1781.

About this time, Rev. Elhanan Winchester embraced this faith, and resigned his pastorate over a Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He also visited and labored some in the aforesaid County and in the State. In 1791, Rev. Hosea Ballou commenced preaching in said place.

Now it appears that quite a number of persons of this faith settled in this town, from that county, prior to 1800. Lieut. Thomas Rich, brother to Caleb Rich, and his son Charles Rich, came from Warwick and settled here in 1787. The father was for a few years united with the Baptists here, yet from the time of the organization of the Universalist Society in 1806, he was a supporter and constant attendant on their meetings. His son Charles, (who subsequently filled high stations of honor and trust in the town, and in the State, and in Congress,) cherished the faith of his uncle, Caleb Rich, when he emigrated here. And his eight children, who generally settled in this town, and had families, were of the same faith; as were also all the sons and daughters of Lieut. Thomas Rich.

Jonathan and William Willson senrs., and also Dr. John Willson, came from Warwick, and also Ebenezer Atwood and Amos Atwood were from the same place. The first named person held many offices of trust in this town.

To this list may be added the names of the following persons, who originated mainly from Warwick and vicinity, though some of them were from other parts of New England: John Ormsbee, Benjamin Healy, Daniel Newton, Timothy Goodale, Noah Callender, Wm. J. Bailey, Benjamin Bailey, Bealy Bailey, Benjamin Bissel, Jonas Marsh, Leonard Marsh, John Ramsdell, Ashbel Catlin Sen., Ebenezer Hawes, John Beard, Ebenezer Wright, Joel Doolittle and Levi Jenison, the father of Silas H. Jenison. The latter was six years Governor of the State, and to his death a truly valuable member of the society, and constant attendant on its meetings.

These men were open avowers and supporters of the aforesaid sentiments, and so were, generally, the large families which many of them gathered around them here.

the whole world has been in a state of confusion and disorder.

The first cause of this confusion is the corruption of the human mind.

The second cause is the influence of the passions and the passions are the result of the corruption of the mind.

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The seventeenth cause is the influence of the passions and the passions are the result of the corruption of the mind.

The eighteenth cause is the influence of the passions and the passions are the result of the corruption of the mind.

From 1795 to 1806, the Universalists of Shoreham had, occasionally, the services of Elders Rich, Hilliard and Farewell, and their meetings being held at Richville, were numerous attended.

In 1806 they effected a society organization, and they secured the services of Rev. Richard Carrigue as their pastor. He resided with them until about 1814. In 1810, feeling the necessity of a more convenient place of worship than District School Houses, the Hon. C. Rich presented the plan of an Academy to be erected on the Common in the central village. The building was to be sixty by forty feet, with a chapel above of the same dimensions. This was to be used by the religious societies who desired it, according to the shares they owned, for Sabbath worship. Forty of the fifty-six stockholders either belonged to the Universalist society or favored their meetings, and fifty-five of the seventy-one shares sold were taken by the aforesaid subscribers, which secured the occupancy of the chapel to them three-fourths of the time, though it was not always improved by them to this amount. They subsequently erected better free seats, and added a pulpit and an organ, which improved it much as a place of worship. This was their place of worship until 1852, when having completed a commodious brick church, in the most modern style, forty-four by sixty-six feet, they vacated the former, and commenced and still continue to worship in "the latter house."

From 1814 to 1825 the society was supplied with the labors of Mr. Johnson, Barzillai Streeter, S. C. Loveland, and James Bab-bitt. They resided with them more or less, and also visited them as opportunity offered.

From the commencement of 1825 to the close of 1827, they were supplied a few Sabbaths each year by Rev. K. Haven, then residing at Bethel, Vt. In the commencement of 1828 he located with them, and is their resident clergyman.

It may be well to state that during their existence of rising half a century, as a religious society, they have not been exempt from the reverses and changes common to such bodies. Death has been in their midst, taking yearly valuable members from their ranks, till the last in the preceding list of original settlers has departed.

Others, not named, who came into town prior to 1800, with their parents, and were among its most worthy citizens, have been also taken from them:—yet their ranks have, generally, been well supplied by their descendants.

Considering the decrease of native population, which has been going on for years by emigration, and the consequent influx of foreign help, who give no support to Protestant societies,—and also the aggregation of land into large farms, thus reducing the number of freeholders in town, (an operation in which they have fully participated,) they may consider their condition, numerically, fiscally and socially, quite as eligible as the average condition of religious bodies in town:—while harmony has crowned all their fraternal interests and religious efforts.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

At an early day, the use of ardent spirits was almost universal. They were sold at all the stores and taverns, and many men became confirmed inebriates, and were reduced from a state of affluence to poverty, by their habits of dissipation. About the year 1826, it was ascertained that more than six thousand gallons of ardent spirits were sold in one year by the merchants of this town. Large quantities of cider brandy were manufactured and used in families, contributing greatly to aggravate the evil. The following facts were furnished by Mr. Clark Rich, for insertion in the history of this town, a short time previous to his death. "About the year 1823, Rev. Daniel O. Morton lectured on this subject, and by his efforts a Temperance Society was formed, and a considerable number of signatures was obtained to a pledge to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, both as a beverage and a medicine. The first year only seven names were obtained to this pledge. A larger number joined the society afterward, and many of the farmers, after this, dispensed with the use of distilled spirits in haying and harvesting. The great body of the people, however, stood aloof from the society, because the pledge prohibited the use of ardent spirits for any purpose whatever. The society soon became inactive, and very little was done to check the evil. In 1831 it was ascertained that forty hogsheads of distilled spirits were sold in this town. In the year 1833, the society was induced to modify the pledge, so as to allow the use of spirits as a medicine, and the author of this history lectured on the subject of temperance in nearly every school district in town, during the winter and spring of 1834, and obtained nearly

five hundred signatures to the new pledge. Clark Rich was one of the number who signed it, at the lecture delivered at Richville in the spring of 1834. He enlisted in the cause with indefatigable zeal and industry. The next year, through his efforts a petition was circulated among the ladies of Shoreham, and signed by nearly all, requesting the merchants to discontinue the sale. Much to their credit, they all acceded to the request, and a great advance was made toward universal reform. About the year 1838 or 1839, a similar effort was made to exclude the sale from the taverns, which did not prove equally successful. At the town meeting next held, a board was elected favorable to granting free licenses to tavern keepers, and the prohibitionists for three years failed to elect their candidate to the State Legislature. After the Maine Law was passed, by frequent lectures on the subject, the circulation of temperance publications among the people generally, and much personal effort, the principle of that law was sustained by the votes of the people, and has become the general sentiment of the inhabitants of the town, and the reformation has been as thorough as in any other town in the county. The evil, however, to a limited extent still remains in clandestine sales, and the ready access which drinkers have to the unsuppressed traffic in the State of New York. A great reform has already been effected, which has contributed much to the temporal prosperity of the inhabitants. A flourishing Temperance Society is now in existence, and it is hoped that in a few years the greatest evil that has ever prevailed here will be entirely abated.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—TRIALS—TRAITS—LOCALITIES—
FACTS—INCIDENTS—HABITS.

The early settlers had many hardships to encounter for the first few years. They had to carry their grain on horseback to Pittsford to be ground. Many of them were often short of provisions before the return of harvest, and without money to purchase grain elsewhere.

In 1790 there was so great an access to the number of inhabitants by immigration, and so short a crop of wheat, that the inhabitants were reduced nearly to a state of starvation. The following instances will show the state of suffering to which many of the people were reduced. One family in the west part of the town was entirely destitute of bread for the space of six weeks. They used boiled greens as a substitute. It was with great difficulty that bread could be obtained by travelers passing through the town. A man of the name of Philip Smith had a family of three or four children. He took a job of chopping and clearing a piece of land of Levi Jenison, for which he was to receive four dollars and a half per acre, one half to be paid in cash and one half in sole leather. While performing his work, he stinted himself to an allowance of half a pint of meal, and milk as much as he wanted, for breakfast and supper, going without his dinner. He took the portion of money which he received for his work, and started off for Troy on horseback to purchase either grain or flour, but could find none there for sale; he learned, however, that it could be obtained at

Hoosic. There he purchased flour at seven cents a pound, and thought it cheap at that. Returning by Manchester, his father loaded a horse with corn and went with him to Shoreham. On his return, he found the last of the meal in the house was cooking.

The same year Samuel Hunt and Thomas Rowley had the earliest wheat. On a day fixed upon for the purpose, these fields were parceled out, and people came from several towns to reap, each one the portion allotted to him. Several persons had to cut their grain before it was fairly ripe, and so pressing were the demands of hunger, that they dried it just enough to shell it, and then boiled it for food.

At an early day the country was much infested with wolves, which were very destructive to the small flocks of sheep, on which the farmers depended for wool, that was worked into cloth in the family. Their frequent depredations often drew out great numbers to engage unitedly in what was called a wolf hunt, in which the men, at a certain distance from each other, would surround a piece of woods, and in advancing would gradually close up their ranks. For several years this did not succeed, as some would advance ahead of others, and thus break the lines, giving the wolves an opportunity to escape. At length Charles Rich proposed a plan ever after pursued, which made success certain against their enemies. if they were within the forest that was surrounded. The plan was this: one man went in front of each line, making a track for each line to march to and then reform. This method preserved the lines. The first time the plan was tried, three wolves were shot. The bounty was then twenty dollars for each wolf killed. The money thus obtained, was, by vote or general custom, expended in furnishing liquors at wolf hunts. Sixty dollars we should think would furnish a rather liberal supply. If it were but twenty, we should be left in doubt which of the two was the greatest evil, the wolves or the rum.

One of the great evils felt by the early settlers, was the want of a sound currency, and a good market for the products of their farms. Says one, who was a youth in those days, "I can remember when a large share of the deal was made for cattle pay, due October 1st,

and much of it was delivered at my father's. In my mind's eye, I can now see from fifty to one hundred head of cattle, say October 1st, 1798, in the lot between Davis Rich's house and the school-house, and nearly as many men and boys, singly and in groups through the lot, in the store or in the bar-room, where the flip-iron was kept red hot, to season the trades;—one cow, steer, yoke of oxen, colt, &c., would, in many instances, pay a dozen different debts; and, perhaps, in the end, be driven back by the same person who drove it to the market fair." Another person, who was then older, says that similar scenes were yearly witnessed in the west part of the town, where Captain Thomas Barnum was generally the appraiser for all parties. A large part of the new lands purchased were paid for in cattle. Colonel Ephraim Doolittle frequently received on the 1st of October, one hundred head of cattle in payment for lands he had sold.

For years after 1800, the times were famous for petty suing and taking to jail, and swearing out of after twenty days. Under the laws at that time a man could be sued in any county, however distant it might be from him, if not without the limits of the State. This was sometimes very harrassing. John S. Larabee was sued before a court at Bennington, on a note given for twenty dollars. Larabee had paid the note, but he having dropped it somewhere, as he supposed, the finder brought his suit in the extreme south part of the State, at a distance of ninety miles, hoping, doubtless that the signer would choose rather to pay it, than to suffer the inconvenience and cost of contesting it so far from home. Larabee, however, chose to let justice take its course, rather than to submit to such an imposition, though greatly to his own cost, and happily succeeded in proving payment. This attempt was one of the operations of Comfort Carpenter, who was notorious in this town for many evil practices, and was afterward an inmate of the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.

There was little which the farmer raised that would command money, except at prices ruinous to his interests. This rendered it exceedingly difficult to many to meet their demands by cash payments. When collections were enforced by attachment on person-

al property, as they often were, the sale at auction was made at an immense sacrifice to the debtor.

In the fall and early part of winter the merchants fixed the price of wheat often at fifty cents, and might sell the same perhaps before another harvest for a dollar. The only cash market for wheat was Troy. There was a time when the roads were such that twenty bushels were called a good load for a span of horses, and frequently it was sold there for seventy-five cents per bushel. A few who had means to purchase and could wait for a better market, grew wealthy; but the great mass of the people were poor, and it was a long time before they could rise to a condition of independence and comfort.

Paul Shoreham Crigo was the first male child born in this town, probably before the Revolution. Paul Moore gave him his name, and one hundred acres of land. Daniel Newton Kellogg was the first male child born after the Revolution. Daniel Newton gave him his name and twenty-five acres of land.

Sally Smith, now living at the age of seventy-four, was the first female born in this town. The wife of Abijah North was the first woman of the families of the settlers who died in this town. She died in 1783. Isaac Chipman, brother of Gen. T. F. Chipman, died in 1786.

The first marriage in town is not reported.

The site of the saw-mill, built by Col. Ephraim Doolittle previous to the Revolution, is said to be noted on the map accompanying the Narrative of Burgoyne's Expedition, published in London in 1780. The saw-mill was burned by a scouting party of Indians during the war, and afterwards rebuilt by Doolittle, and another saw-mill and grist-mill added. The supply of water for these mills is insufficient in the summer: in spring, when set back, it becomes injurious to the grass lands affected by it, so that, by an act of the Legislature, the gate which controls it is annually to be set open on the first day of May.

Indian relics are found at various places, almost the whole length of the Lake shore in this town, on what is called the Doolittle farm, in the vicinity of the Lemon Fair and many other localities, in the

shape of arrow-heads, knives, pestles, axes, gouges, many of them curiously wrought. On the farm of Orville Smith, Esq., a stone is found, of about one hundred and fifty pounds weight, rounded and smoothed like a cannon ball, unlike to any other rock in this vicinity, bearing all the signs of having been shaped by the action of water. It is not supposed to be meteoric, but has been brought from a distance and deposited probably by some agency of nature, where it is now found a few rods from Mr. Smith's house.

Several springs and wells on Cream Hill are so strongly impregnated with Epsom Salts as to make them unfit for family use.

Five Mile Point has its name from its reputed distance from the "Old Fort" at Ticonderoga. It is more extensive than other low promontories or capes of the lake border, though comprised within the limits of a farm or two, and recently, chiefly within the large farm of Horace Lapham. It appears probable that this ground was intended by the Proprietors of the town for a town plat. Lots of one acre to each right were surveyed and reserved here, as appears from the Proprietors' records copied in another place. Other lots of twenty-six acres to each right, twenty-six rods wide, were reserved and assigned in like manner along the whole lake shore, but only Five Mile Point has the idea attached to it of a city that might have been.

The name Hackley-burnie was long popularly given to what is now Richville. A destructive fire prevailed early in the settlement and vicinity, spreading a scene of desolation. Daniel Newton, it is said, coming among those who were laboring here, reiterated the exclamation, Hackle and burn! The expression gave the idea of the name, by which the place was familiarly called till that of Richville was substituted, given it out of regard to the family who were the first founders of the settlement.

A similar explanation has been given of the origin of the name of Lemon Fair river. The late Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, of Middlebury, repeated one which he had heard, which has more the air of historical probability; that the name *Limon Faire*, to make mud, was originally given by the French, who were the first civilized occu-

pants of the country near the stream, and made grants in which it was included.

The settlement two miles below Richville, on the Lemon Fair, including the water-power and works of Herod Newell, has been named Unionville.

The timber trade with Canada was chiefly a cash trade. In this Frazer and Bostwick were most largely engaged, commencing as early as 1789. Thomas Delano of Cornwall was in the business about 1806; David Turrill, also, and John B. Catlin were in it. The principal timber was of white oak, both in staves and square timber. The farms generally abounded in white oak trees: the rafts were made up along the Lake shore, those of Delano chiefly at Hunsden's cove. A single tree from the farm of Levi Birchard, measuring two feet square, was bought for forty dollars, delivered at the Lake. The delivery was effected by a spell of the neighbors, for which Delano found the liquor.

Furs were an article of traffic to some extent in early times, Musk-rat, Fox and Wolf skins. The profit was chiefly enjoyed by the lads and young men of the families, and was an important resource to them. They were sold for cash for the markets below.

The Lake fishing was a source of family supplies, both for fresh and salt fish. Nets were introduced about 1800. Pike, pickerel and bass were salted for summer's use. The price of salt was as high as two dollars and fifty cents, when wheat was forty-six cents; or a dollar in Troy, when wheat was seventy-five cents.

Flax was an important product, every family cultivating for themselves from a half acre to an acre, which was dressed on the place and spun and wove in the family. This continued up to about 1820.

Orchards, set from the first nurseries of apple trees cultivated in town, are still in existence. Trees, in certain instances, planted seventy years since are yet in bearing condition, producing excellent fruit. For a few years passed, the crop has failed in part, and orchards need to be renewed.

The maple in early times was the sole dependence for molasses and sugar, and introduced the farming year annually with its labors,

and its own peculiar Arcadian delights, in which all of every family had some part. Some diminution of the amount and importance of the product occurred, but of late years the business has revived from the second growth of trees, and promises to become more valuable than ever.

Wool in 1837, was at its highest point both in price and quantity. Seventy-five cents a pound was paid for it. In 1840, the number of sheep by the census was 41,188, the product of wool 95,276 lbs. The price had already declined. At the late census, the number of sheep was 11,168, the quantity of wool 54,353 lbs. The quantity of wool to the sheep being so much increased, the profit of the crop may be greater than before. The improved quality of the animal may make the present reduced number of sheep equal to the larger number in value. This improvement is steadily advancing. The price of wool in 1840 was forty cents, in 1860, forty-five cents.

The amount of transportation in former years made many taverns, and these modified the social habits of the country. Information came by travelers, and a knowledge of the world was got in long journeys in the carriage of produce. All this was by teams, and chiefly in winter. Seventy teams a night, are spoken of as stopping at the Larabee house by the Lake, and an equal number at one of the taverns about Cream Hill, of which there were five in the same vicinity. These were Major and Nathaniel Callender's, Philemon and Jesse Wolcott's and Gen. T. F. Chipman's.

A change in the military spirit of the country occurred about twenty-five years ago. The display of the militia became unfashionable. So long as there were regular soldiers in the ranks, says a citizen of this town, the companies here took great pride in training, and their neighbors, all the town came out to see the soldiery. There were two companies of infantry. The cavalry wore the bear skin mounted cap, red woolen coats, blue pantaloons, bore a valise at the croup, and were armed with the cutlass, pistols in their holsters, and spurs at their heels. The impression of half fear of the dtroopers is not easy to be lost, by one who was young enough to

have felt it, or of admiration for the exercises of either corps. Training days certainly were holidays.

The Fourth of July, rather as Independence day happened, the fifth, was celebrated in Shoreham, in 1802, on the principle of the exclusion of party. The procession was conducted by Col. Pond and Gen. Chipman. The second place was assigned to Martial Music—3d, Sixteen Musketeers—4th, A flag with the inscription, We are one—5th, the Clergy and Orator—6th, the Singers—7th, the Married Ladies and Young Misses—8th, the Magistrates and Elders—9th, the Citizens in general. The whole moved to the Meeting House, where the exercises were as follows: 1st, Sacred Music—2, Prayer by Rev. Abel Woods—3, Declaration of Independence, read by the Town Clerk—4, A conciliatory Oration, read by Mr. Sisson—5, Appropriate Music. The procession returned in their previous order to the Common, were formed in a hollow square, the flag and Toast-Master in the centre, when the toasts were announced accompanied with discharges of musketry. An entertainment followed provided by Mr. Ormsbee and Mr. P. Smith, at which other toasts were contributed. The Oration, written by Dr. Timothy Page, was subsequently printed.

Dancing prevailed as a social amusement with the young, up to 1810. The first party in which the late Judge Larabee had shared, as he said, was at Hoolbrook's, on a floor of squared logs. There was but one room for the dancers, but a pleasant starlight without, as in gayer gardens before and since. There were quiltings always, of solemn purpose and gay pastime; riding-parties, as all had horses and the fairest horse-woman was exempt from fear; and apple-bees, of simple name enough, which gave the spring sometimes to earnest feeling.

Athletic sports prevailed formerly more than now, ball-playing for all classes, so that there were many accomplished players, and match-games were played for the honors and the supper, on a challenge with neighboring towns. On training days, the companies felt injured if not dismissed in season for a game; at raisings, the sport was in order when the work was done. Wrestling had its champions, coming down from the first generation, and their imita-

tors rising in the third. Captain Thomas Barnum excelled in this class of exercises, and was said to clear forty-five feet at a hop, step and jump. His sons, Truman and Simeon, inherited this athletic vigor. They would cut and cord their four cords of hard wood per day, and be on hand for the favorite sport when the feat was over. The first named of the sons died at Chicago some fifteen years since, while engaged upon the street improvements of that young metropolis.

The Ladies of the early settlement are less often commemorated than the men, whose names they bore. There was much sickness which prevailed, and the memories of some survive to this day, embalmed in charity. Mrs. King and Mrs. Hunt were daughters of James Moore. Mrs. Gardner is still living at the age of ninety, who has brought up eleven children, none of them her own. The charm of youthful beauty patriarchal times has been recorded. It has glowed and attracted here, and not a virtue has been wanting in the household, of which the promise seemed to whisper in the bloom of youth.

Somewhat of the dignity and display of dress accompanied the emigrants from the older States, but the habits of the new country favored a simplicity which grew out of their position. Furs were more worn for dress, than they had ever been in Massachusetts or Connecticut. These, taken and prepared by the settlers, were fitted into articles of comfort and ornament. The beaver hat, made in the older region, better than any now worn, was preserved by some men of magisterial dignity, the gold beads, all but universal with the sex at that period, could not be relinquished, shoe and knee buckles of silver tempted the sedate gaze of those who aimed to set a salutary example before the young, and the scarlet cloak of wool, spun and wove in the family, as if bought with a great price, set off the person of the maiden with credit that was preparing to be saluted with reverence in lighter years. The short-gown at home was universal, the great and little spinning-wheels made their seasonable music during the year, the loom filling up the intervals. Deer skin, the tanning of which was an art of the day, was worn for nether garments by the men, and for gaiters and moccasins by both

sexes. Chintz had the place of style of damask elsewhere, for the simpler calico was not yet introduced, but the usual summer wear of both sexes was of linen wrought in the family.

Clocks were rare up to 1805 or 6, when they were introduced by a Mr. Pope of Connecticut, who made head-quarters at Gen. Chipman's and sold them about the country at twenty-three dollars. The time before this was taken from noon-marks and the position of the sun, but watches were carried by the men.

The first two-horse waggon, remembered in Shoreham by one of our oldest citizens, was introduced from New Jersey. About the year 1810, the first one horse waggon was brought into town. Before that the people mostly performed their journeys, visited and went to meeting on horse-back, two persons often riding on one horse. If the two were a gentleman and lady, the gentleman rode on a saddle before, and the lady on a pillion behind him. I have been informed by one man, that in 1793, while he was an infant, he was carried by his mother on horse-back one hundred and ten miles to Warwick, Mass. Another, the parental hive of whose family was in Sheffield, tells the same experience of infant history at about the same time. It was the way of such journeying in that day.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS—ADDITIONAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES—MONEY
DIGGING.

When Allen's party came on from Castleton, Daniel Newton was chopping on the place afterward owned by Captain Cutting and by Mr. Randall, now by Benjamin Hurlbert. He set his axe up by the side of a tree, and joined the party. He went into the army and did not return to his place till seven years afterward, when he found the axe where he left it. He took it up, when it dropped from the helve and cut him on the back part of his ancle as it fell.

At the time of the Plattsburgh alarm, Captain Nathaniel North, in company with neighbors, was making a log coal-pit, on the south part of the farm now occupied by John Ward. The news of the threatening invasion was communicated to him by his son Marvin, then a lad of fourteen years. All immediately stopped work, and, with one exception, said they would go immediately to repel the hostile invaders. The hesitating individual had made an engagement of a more amicable nature, having the claim of priority, and may perhaps be forgiven that he preferred the banner of rosy Cupid to that of bloody Mars.

A traditional anecdote of Gideon Sisson furnishes an illustration of trouble under the gentler standard, perhaps for want of the countersign:—A gentleman from Canada, a native of France, as he was traveling through the country, put up in the north part of the County for the night, where he was hospitably entertained by the lady of the house. On taking his leave in the morning, he ven-

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tured the salutation common in his own country, with which she thought herself to have been grossly insulted. The family were indignant, had him arrested by an officer, conducted to Middlebury and lodged in jail. Being unable to make himself understood in the English language, it was not in his power to explain his conduct. His case excited considerable attention, and became the topic of conversation, while Hon. Charles Rich was present. Pitying the condition of the stranger, who appeared to be a gentleman in his manners, about to be brought forth for trial without the power to plead his own case, or to employ counsel to whom he could explain his conduct, Mr. Rich remarked that there was a man in Shoreham who well understood and could talk the French language, and he thought he ought to be sent for. A messenger was accordingly dispatched who brought Mr. Sisson, the learned teacher, who immediately held an interview with the prisoner, and at the proper time went with him before the court, and stated in his behalf that he meant no incivility, and that as he had been hospitably entertained, he had only done that which the laws of courtesy required in his own country. The explanation given by Mr. Sisson was satisfactory, and the accused was immediately released. The stranger was deeply affected, parted with him, who had interposed as his friend, with many expressions of gratitude for his kindness, and generously rewarded him for his services.

On the Plattsburgh expedition, the infantry might have crossed the Lake on Saturday night, but their captain refused to go forward without a full supply of ammunition and provisions, leaving the proper stores of his company behind him. A portion of them blamed his untimely prudence, but a brief experience of military service satisfied them of his sagacity and foresight, and they frankly asked his pardon for their impatience. When their landing had been made, and, early in the morning of the next day, a quick march was to be made, Captain Hand directed his men to eat as they marched, and while others halted for their breakfast, his company had taken the lead of those who were hastening to the aid of their countrymen. As it happened, they were the first to meet the news of the retreat of the enemy.

Thomas Barnum, on the same expedition, went with his team to carry the volunteers, and, though aged, was so enthusiastic as to cross over with them to the seat of war. The story is told of Deacon Stephen Barnum, in the Revolution, that he was on guard on Mount Independence at a pile of wood. The commanding General was known to him, and approached him without being challenged, and while praising his gun, got possession of it. The General, after alarming him for his carelessness, restored it on the promise that he would never fail in his duty again, and said he would take a stick or two of the wood. The wood being in hand, the General was bidden to stand, and marched at once to the guard-house, and detained till the Captain of the Guard chose to come and release him.

T. J. Ormsbee was a humourist, and many good stories are repeated of his practical jokes. The most extraordinary, on account of the parties concerned and the peculiar excitement said to have been occasioned, was that which related to a pious Elder and his wife of Bridport, of whom Ormsbee reported they were seen pulling hair in their own door-yard. The matter spread, and though whispered at first, the scandal became violent and in due time raised an appropriate inquiry in the church. Ormsbee was called to testify, and went as soon as practicable to the point: He had reported the fact, he saw it himself, the lady pouring scalding water, and the Elder, with a hoe, pulling hair from a slaughtered pig lying on an ox sled. This unequivocal testimony quieted the scandal which had arisen, and satisfied the public.

In the Canada trade, oak timber, as has been said, was a favorite article, and brought an important return of money. Ashbel Catlin, Senior, went in for his son with this article, and in leaving the Province had some close adventures in running out his specie. The export of this was forbidden, and at the suggestion of his son, John B., it came out as powder, the first layer in the cask being well covered with that article. What is this? said the officer of customs, examining it. John B. says it is powder; said the veteran without flinching. This was not satisfactory to the officer, who was proceeding to examine further, when the carrier drew his pistol, and point-

ing the muzzle at the contents of the cask—Touch it, said he, and we all go together ! The officer passed him.

A story is told, recited imperfectly in its important circumstances from a very dim tradition, of the earlier mail-carrier, trained to bring out the weekly budget of letters, in the days when they were received at Middlebury. The fact seems incredible, but not the incident, which was that the dog, a Newfoundland, passing the Lemon Fair, saw a mink which had just been shot, floating at the surface. His package was about his neck, but unmindful of his responsibility, in he plunged and brought the mink safely to the gunner, but his mail a little the worse for the water. Others say, it was a child that was fallen in the water, and that the dog laid down the bag, in which his trust was carried in his mouth, and rescued the boy, and then shook himself and went on his way with his burden. So difficult it is to get at the truth of so doubtful a matter.

When the first Meeting House was raised in 1800, the people were assembled from all the country around to witness the proceedings, deeply interested in so rare an occurrence in those early days, all participating in the joy and hilarity of the occasion. After the last timber had been laid upon the belfrey, a man of the name of Mark Mazouson went up and stood with his head downward on the cross timber, and his feet in the air. It was the proper position for his feet, if his head was heavy enough to steady them. Some say he stood thus on the shoulder of the post. This was thought at the time a wonderful feat and greatly amused the spectators, but was greatly out-done about four years afterward, when the cupola was finished, by Randall Wells, an apprentice, who went up the lightning rod and stood with his foot in the forks.

MONEY DIGGING.—About the year 1792, many people were much excited by one of those occurrences, which at an early day were not very rare in some other parts of the country.

A Scotchman of the name of Robert Barter, who then lived where Mr. Dennis formerly lived, dreamed three times in one night that he saw a pot of money deposited under a log on land now owned by Penn Frost, a few rods north of his barn on the east side

of the road. He began to dig for the money, but got frightened by some strange appearances. He afterward purchased the land, and let others dig upon it, on condition of sharing with them in the treasure if any should be found.

Jabez Barnum afterward purchased the land, and engaged in digging, and permitted others to dig. The digging was generally done in the night, and many strange fancies occurred, such as attraction of mineral rods, the movement of the money from one place to another. This excitement lasted seven or eight years, and men came to dig there from the distance of thirty or forty miles.

About the year 1794 many people in this and the neighboring towns were excited, by one of those singular instances which in former times was regarded as an omen of some hidden treasure, revealed by a mysterious supernatural agency. The cause of this excitement, which lasted several years, and induced many to dig for money, is thus given by one living near the scene of operations. "A man of the name of John M'Ginnis dreamed one night that a man came to him and said if he would, in the morning, take his butcher knife and go to Mr. Treadway's and grind it, and not tell any one why he did so, a large dog would come to him while grinding the knife, and if then he would go alone to a certain place and commence digging by the side of a log, a small sized man would come to him just as he should get near the money, and that if he would not speak to him, but kill him, he would succeed in getting it. The next morning M'Ginnis began to follow out the suggestions of his dream. While grinding his knife, Treadway's dog came to the grind-stone. He then went to the place designated and commenced digging. After digging for a while, he took his crow bar, and striking it into the ground he thought he heard a noise, like the jingling of dollars, when he involuntarily exclaimed, "There, I've found it!" and looking behind him, he saw Mr. Treadway close by him, answering in appearance to the vision of his dream. Instead of killing the man, as directed, he kept on digging, but heard no more jingling of dollars, and found no money. But others, excited to dig for the precious treasure, saw strange sights, and heard strange

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sounds, which for a long time kept up the mania for money digging." Money digging was also carried on at a place called stony spring, near Solomon Bissell's waggon shed. It is said that parts of shovels, sleeve buttons, knives, &c., were found there, which is not improbable, as that spring affords a convenient place for refreshment and encampment of the troops, employed in the opening of the Crown Point road in the time of the French war, and was a common resting place for the soldiers, and parties passing that way, in the time of the Revolution. That there was much deception and imposition practised in getting up the excitement at first is doubtless true, and still more were probably employed to keep it alive. Old Mrs. M'Ginnis affected to be much displeased that others should come to get away her son's treasures. One night she frightened away a party of diggers, by carrying a torch, elevated upon a long pole. Mrs. M'Ginnis and a woman of the name of Hogle, in that neighborhood, were professed fortune-tellers, to whom multitudes at one time resorted to have the future of their lives revealed to them. Even members of the church became implicated in patronizing their arts of necromancy and delusion. So great had the evil become, that the Congregational church passed a resolution making it a disciplinable offence in any member who should consult a fortune-teller. How much those families, in which this delusion originated, were interested by the money which they might have received, for refreshments furnished and aid rendered to those who resorted to this place to dig for money, we have no means of judging. It was no doubt a sufficient motive to prompt them to use every art to keep the excitement alive, which it was not difficult to accomplish, when so many believed in apparitions, ghosts and witchcraft.

CHAPTER XXV.

STATISTICAL—POPULATION—PROPERTY—TAXES—WAGES—REGISTRATION RETURNS—GRADUATES.

POPULATION OF SHOREHAM—SUMMARY.

From the United States Census for 1860.

Whole number,	1382	Farmers,	198
Males,	696	Farm Laborers,	148
Females,	686	Mechanics,	51
Over 70 years,	52	Domestics,	74
Born in Vermont,	904	Merchants,	5
Lower Canada,	191	Clergymen,	2
New York,	105	Physician,	1
Ireland,	69	Taverners,	2
Massachusetts,	33	Dress Makers and Milliners,	3
New Hampshire,	15	Dentist,	1
Other N. E. States,	10	Insane,	3
Other States,	11	Idiotic,	2
Other Foreign,	4	Blind,	1
In School,	362	Cannot read and write,	74

A slight deficiency appears, in the sheets of the Census deposited in the County Clerk's office, in noting the place of birth of the younger members of a few families : some omissions may occur in transcribing. Sons of farmers, in a few instances, may be numbered in their class, without implying ownership of farms.

"SOCIAL STATISTICS," OF U. S. CENSUS OF 1860.

From Assessors Books.

Real Estate,	\$521,055
Personal "	178,463
	<hr/>
	\$699,518

True Valuation, \$931,690. From Census Returns.

TAXES FOR 1859.

Town Tax,	\$1250 00, paid in Cash	School Tax,	\$1683 00, paid in Cash
State "	1316 00, "	Road "	1184 00, paid in Work

SCHOOLS.

Academy—2 to 4 Teachers, 60 Pupils, Income from Quarter Bills.

Common Schools 12 in number. Pupils 350.

Paid from Taxes \$1060, Public Funds \$660.

CHURCHES.

Congregational, No. of Sitzings,	400	Universalist, No. of Sitzings,	350
Value of Property,	\$8,500	Value of Property,	\$8,000

LIBRARIES.

Town.	650 volumes.	Univ. Sunday School,	150 volumes.
Cong. Sunday School,	225 "	Five Private Libraries,	1500 "

PAUPERS, JUNE 1, 1860.

4 Native, 3 Foreign. Average cost per year, \$550 00.

WAGES.

Farm Laborers from \$12 to 16 2-3 per month, per year.

Female Domestics, 1 to 2.00 per week.

Carpenters, without board, 1 to 1.75 per day.

Laborers. " " av. 1.00 per day.

Board for Laborers, 2.00 per week.

A portion of the estimates above given, from the Census returns, are here corrected from other sources.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

A synopsis of the official reports, made under the Registration Act of 1856, is given below in a communication from Prof. Charles L. Allen, M. D., of the Castleton Medical College, by whom, as Chairman of a Committee of the Vermont Medical Society, the Reports, heretofore published by the State, have been prepared and presented. It is hinted that the returns may not be wholly perfect, and that the time under consideration is too limited to warrant very positive inferences:

During the years 1857 to 1860 inclusive, the returns to the office of the Secretary of State, from the town of Shoreham, show

Births 115—males 63, females 52.

Marriages 32.

Deaths 95—males 42, females 53.

This indicates one birth to have taken place annually among every forty-nine persons; one marriage among every one hundred and

seventy-two persons; and one death among every fifty-seven persons of the population, or a mortality of a little less than two per cent. The ordinary mortality of rural regions ranges from one and one-half to two per cent.

The average age of those dying was a trifle over thirty-eight years, being a little above the average for the State.

About one quarter of the deaths were of children under five years of age. A little more than one quarter were of persons over seventy years of age, being about five per cent. more than the general average for the State.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of March, the next greatest in October, and the least number in December.

Consumption, although the most prominent cause of death, does not seem to be as prevalent in this town as in many other parts of the State. Seventeen per cent. of the deaths were from this disease. The general average of the State exhibits about twenty-two per cent. of the deaths from this cause.

One tenth of the deaths were attributed simply or mainly to old age, considerably above the average in this or other States.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES FROM SHOREHAM.

BY REV. E. CHAMBERLIN.

NAMES	COLLEGE.	YEAR.	PROFESSION.
Edward S. Stewart,.....	Middlebury College,	1803.	Lawyer.
Silas Chipman,.....	"	1815.	Cong. Minister.
Samuel Wolcott,.....	"	1815.	Lawyer.
Joel Turrill,.....	"	1816.	Lawyer.
Henry Howe,.....	"	1817.	Cong. Minister.
Richard C. Hand,.....	"	1822.	Cong. Minister.
Henry Lewis,.....	"	1822.	Lawyer.
John S. Chipman,.....	"	1823.	Lawyer.
Edgar L. Ormsbee,.....	"	1823.	Lawyer.
Eli B. Smith, D. D.,.....	"	1823.	Bap. Minister.
Joseph N. Chipman,.....	"	1828.	Lawyer.
Sendol B. Munger,.....	"	1827.	For. Mission'y.
Samuel S. Howe,.....	"	1829.	Cong. Minister.
Asa Hemenway,.....	"	1835.	For. Mission'y.
Louis Doolittle,.....	"	1836.	Lawyer.
John Ramsdell,.....	"	1837.	Lawyer.
William Wines,.....	"	1837.	Teacher.

The first part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sin x$. We shall see that this function is periodic, and that its period is 2π . We shall also see that the function is odd, and that its range is $[-1, 1]$. The second part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the function $f(x) = \cos x$. We shall see that this function is periodic, and that its period is 2π . We shall also see that the function is even, and that its range is $[-1, 1]$. The third part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the function $f(x) = \tan x$. We shall see that this function is periodic, and that its period is π . We shall also see that the function is odd, and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$. The fourth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the function $f(x) = \cot x$. We shall see that this function is periodic, and that its period is π . We shall also see that the function is odd, and that its range is $(-\infty, \infty)$. The fifth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the function $f(x) = \sec x$. We shall see that this function is periodic, and that its period is 2π . We shall also see that the function is even, and that its range is $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$. The sixth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the function $f(x) = \csc x$. We shall see that this function is periodic, and that its period is 2π . We shall also see that the function is odd, and that its range is $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$.

Table 10.1: Properties of the trigonometric functions			
Function	Period	Range	Odd/Even
$\sin x$	2π	$[-1, 1]$	Odd
$\cos x$	2π	$[-1, 1]$	Even
$\tan x$	π	$(-\infty, \infty)$	Odd
$\cot x$	π	$(-\infty, \infty)$	Odd
$\sec x$	2π	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$	Even
$\csc x$	2π	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$	Odd

	COLLEGE.	YEAR.	PROFESSION.
Byron Sunderland,.....	Middlebury College,	1838.	Pres. Minister.
Daniel E. Morton,.....	"		Lawyer.
William Schuyler Martin,.....	"	1836.	Teacher.
Charles K. Wright,.....	"	1844.	Lawyer.
Gustavus B. Wright,.....	"	1848.	
Davis J. Rich,.....	"	1848.	Lawyer.
Henry Barnum,.....	"	1858.	Teacher.
Alva Wood,.....	Yale College,	1810.	Pres't College.
Henry N. Kellogg,.....	Union College,	1857.	
John T. Wolcott,.....	"		Lawyer.
Vernon Wolcott,.....			Cong. Minister.
Benjamin Larrabee,.....	Wesleyan Seminary,		Prest. Sem.
Charles W. Rich,.....	University of Vermont,	1856.	
Romeo B. Petty,.....	"	1857.	Lawyer.
Robert E. Hitchcock,.....	Norwich University,	1860.	
Eli Hunter,.....	Middlebury College,		Cong. Minister.
Joseph Hurlburt,.....	"		Cong. Minister

PROFESSIONAL MEN NOT GRADUATES OF COLLEGES.

George Cutting, Baptist Minister.

Minor Y. Turrill, Physician.

Henry Hunter, Cong. Minister.

Milo Smith, Engineer.

George Rowley, Cong. Minister.

Augustus C. Hand, Lawyer.

LADIES, BECAME FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

Thomas J. Ormsbee, Lawyer.

Eli Smith, Physician.

Mrs. Ann (Hemenway) Caswell, Siam.

John Smith, Physician.

Mrs. Lucia (Hunt) Hemenway, Siam.

Nelson Chipman, Physician.

Mrs. Jenette (Jones) Winchester, Turkey.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—PAUL MOORE—COL. POND—JAMES MOORE.

PAUL MOORE was one of the company who came in 1766. His character is interesting chiefly as a daring and fearless adventurer, and for the conspicuous part which he acted in the settlement of this town. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1731. He ran away from his parents at the age of twelve years, and went to sea. He spent more than twenty years of his life on the ocean. Once the vessel in which he sailed had sprung a leak, and all on board were in peril of their lives, when Moore jumped overboard and stopped the leak, by a cake of tallow thrust in at the breach in its planking. After his return from sea, he went to Vermont with some of the soldiers in the French war. He had two brothers in the service, one of whom was a Lieutenant, and commanded a company near Lake George, and was killed in an engagement with the enemy. After the close of that war, he spent much of his time in hunting in the vicinity of the lake, probably as early as 1763, or 1764. In the fall and winter of 1765 he spent six months in Shoreham, in a hut which he constructed of pine and hemlock boughs, without seeing a human being the whole time.

That winter he caught seventy beavers. For several winters after that, he spent his time in hunting for furs, in which he was so successful as to accumulate a small property. Some time after the year 1766, Moore happened to be at Fort Ticonderoga, and got into a dispute with Colonel Hayes, the commander. The story is that Hayes asked Moore what he was there for, and that he otherwise

insulted him, calling him a liar, &c. Moore answered him, much in his own style, whereupon Hayes struck him. Moore, being lame, carried a cane, with which he struck back. The affair resulted in a suit, in which it was necessary to prove who struck first. One of the witnesses testified that he saw the affray, but could not tell who struck first. One thing he knew, Mr. Moore struck two blows to Col. Hayes' one.

During the contests between the Green Mountain Boys and the Yorkers, as they were called, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and one Smith were frequently at Moore's house. He strongly sympathised with them in their efforts to maintain the rights of those who held their lands under the grants of the Governor of New Hampshire. As he was lame, he took no active part with them in their expeditions to dispossess the settlers under the grants of the New York government. He claimed, therefore, the rights of a privileged person, a neutral, under no obligation to enter into the contests of either party, so long as he was permitted to remain on his own lands unmolested. In the years 1772 and 1773, Allen, Warner, Baker and others, in their expeditions to the North to dispossess and drive off the New York intruders, often shared in Moore's hospitality.

In the year 1772, Ethan Allen and Seth Warner put up for the night at the house of Mr. Richards,* in Bridport. In the evening six soldiers from Crown Point, all armed, as were Allen and Warner, stopped also for the night, having come with the intention of apprehending them, and securing the bounty which had been offered by the Governor of New York. Different versions have been given of the manner in which those two men effected their escape. One

*Richardson is said to have had a soldier's grant of one hundred acres in what is now Bridport, four miles south of the Fort at Crown Point. Of these grants, made for military service, under the crown, there were many on both sides of the Lake. The late Mrs. Markham of Middlebury, a sister of Judge Kellogg of Ticonderoga, whose father, Benjamin Kellogg, settled in Addison about 1770, was, when very young, a foster child of the family, and for years afterwards a favorite with Kate Richardson, the warm hearted Irish wife of the soldier. During the war the family removed to St. Johns. Eli Roberts of Vergennes, is sometimes said to have been Allen's companion in the adventure.

is, that being lighted to bed, they passed out at a window; the other, that Mrs. Richards set the guns of Allen and Roberts by the side of a window, with their hats placed on them. While the lady was busy about the house and the company engaged in conversation, Allen stepped out without taking either hat or gun, and in a short time Warner followed in the same manner, without attracting attention. In a short time the Yorkers remarked to each other, "They hav'nt their hats; they hav'nt their guns," and went to talking again. As they did not return, they at length examined into the matter, and found both hats and guns gone. The latter is the version of the story as given by Moore to his family and to others, and is probably the true one. Whatever might have been the way in which they effected their escape, they fled immediately to Moore's in Shoreham, who hospitably furnished them with bear's meat for supper, and with a bed of corn stalks, in another apartment, to sleep on. The next day with the daring and jubilant spirit of the men and times, outlaws, as they had been proclaimed to be, and the Yorkers seeking for them every where, they went out into the pasture and fired at a mark, each report of their guns saying as loud as it could speak, "Here we are, and enjoying ourselves finely too; come and take us if you can."

The cause of Mr. Moore's lameness which prevented him from engaging in the active duties of the soldier's life, as related by his children, and others who had heard the story from him, was this. He was sawing alone in his mill, and while attempting to run the carriage back, his ancle was caught by the saw block, and badly broken. As he could avail himself of no assistance, he crawled out of the mill and called to him his mare, which was accustomed to come to him on hearing her name pronounced. He mounted her and rode to his house a half a mile distant, and as there was no surgeon near, he afterwards rode to Vergennes, or to Crown Point, it is uncertain which, and had it set by a doctor, whom he afterwards called a butcher. It was so badly managed, that the main bone, and part of the shin bone, came out below his knee, and a new substance formed. This accident made him a cripple for life, though it did not wholly incapacitate him for labor. In the latter

years of his life, it became much more troublesome, and before his death, the foot and ankle were separated entirely from the leg.

Mr. Moore was twice taken captive by the Indians, during the war of the Revolution.

The first winter after the other inhabitants left, he and Elijah Kellog lived together in the same log hut. Early the next winter, there were a few soldiers, probably a scouting party, who turned in to spend the night with him. A large party of Indians surrounded the house, which Moore and the men defended. The night was very dark, and while the Indians surrounded the house so as to render escape impossible, Moore slipped outside, and took a side shot at them, by which it was thought two of their number were killed, from traces of blood which appeared upon the ground in the morning. When day light came, a large body of the Indians broke down the door, and rushed into the house. One of their chiefs, whom Moore had known, rushed toward him, as if to kill him. He at once bared his bosom, and looking him in the face, dared him to strike. Another chief interfered, and proposed to burn him. The Indians had previously taken his horse, and had put on the saddle and bridle. Before starting they had a dispute about the ownership of the property, one claiming the horse, another the saddle, and another the bridle. One finally took the horse, and mounted it, with a strip of bark for a bridle; another took the saddle and carried it on his back, and a third person took the bridle in his hand, and set forward on their march, after having set fire to Moore's house, and burnt the saw-mill, and killed his hogs. The singular appearance of a man riding without a saddle and bridle, and the other two carrying those two articles in triumph, made the old sailor laugh. In this way they proceeded on with the prisoner. Pretending to be more lame than he was, they finally put him on the horse, and the same day they arrived at Crown Point, and encamped for the night. Some of the young men were set to guard him, but as he was lame they did not take the precaution to bind him. Being weary, his guard fell asleep. Moore regarding this as a favorable opportunity to escape, took his gun and blanket, and some Canada biscuit, and set off for the lake, in a direction different from that in which he

came, through a thick growth of young saplings, bringing into exercise his sailor habits, making his way for some distance by swinging along from one sapling to another, without touching the ground, until at length he reached the lake. There was at that time snow on the ground, but none on the ice upon the lake. On the shore there was a log reaching out to the ice, he placed himself upon this, and put on his creepers, and walked down the log, and jumped off on the glare ice, leaving no tracks behind him by which he could be traced. After walking far on the ice, he came to one of those cracks which are made by the change of temperature between day and night, being open in the day, and slightly frozen over in the night. Not being able to cross there, he made marks upon the ice with his creepers, and then took them off, and following down the crack, until he could step across, he went back on the other side until he had arrived opposite to the marks he had made, as if he had crossed there, and putting on his creepers again he walked off just out of gun shot, and lay down on his blanket as if asleep. When the Indians awoke in the morning, and discovered Moore had escaped, they sent two or three of their number in pursuit. On coming to the crack in the ice where Moore had made the marks, they concluded if he had passed over at that place safely, it would be safe for them to pass. One attempted it and fell in, when Moore with his long gun shot one, and reloaded and shot the other. Having thus disposed of his pursuers, he came to the lake shore in Bridport, so weary that he could go no further. There he concealed himself under a stack of straw, and slept through the night. On awaking the next morning, he was pleased on finding that as it had snowed during the night, no other party could follow his tracks. From thence he proceeded to the place of his former residence, dug out his dried beef from the snow and fled for safety to Brown's camp, which was situated near Miller's bridge in Sudbury, on a high rock nearly perpendicular on the east side, from the base of which issues a large spring. He returned the next season early, and built him a log house.

Some time in the year 1730, as nearly as can now be ascertained, Mr. Moore went on business to the Scotch settlement, at the outlet of

Lake George, where he was taken by a band of Tories and Indians. He was told by them that his head would be a button for a halter, because he had killed the Indians who were sent after him the year before. He was taken by them to Quebec, and held a prisoner for about six months. While there he learned of the Squaws to make baskets. He sold his rations to them, and got them to sell his baskets, by which means he purchased milk and such other food as he could eat. While there he wrote a letter to the provincial Governor, requesting new straw and more blankets for himself and the other prisoners, who were suffering. The Governor sent him an unkind answer, accusing him of impudence. A second letter of Moore, in terms still more decided and bold, induced the Governor to send the straw and blankets.

During his captivity, Mr. Moore wrote a letter to Gov. Chittenden, giving an account of the suffering condition of the prisoners. This, with an application of their friends, induced the Governor to send a flag, with a letter to the commanding officer in Canada, requesting their release or exchange. A favorable answer was returned by Gen. Haldimand, who came up Lake Champlain with great force, and sent a flag at the same time to Ethan Allen, proposing a cessation of hostilities with Vermont, during the negotiation for the exchange of prisoners. This proposal was acceded to by Allen, on condition that the adjacent territory of New York should be included. Early in 1781, Ira Allen was appointed to settle a cartel with the British for an exchange of prisoners. This was effected, and Moore and his fellow prisoners were released, and an arrangement was entered into between the authorities of Vermont and Canada, by which hostilities ceased to a very great extent, and an army of ten thousand men in Canada was kept in a state of inactivity for the space of nearly three years. If that force had been sent forward to co-operate with the British army in New York, the result of the effort to establish American Independence might have failed entirely, or have been delayed to a longer period.

That Paul Moore was looked to by his fellow prisoners as the most suitable person to be employed to write to Gov. Chittenden on their behalf, there can scarcely be a question. He was personally

acquainted with Allen, and other leading men in Vermont at that day. He was a conspicuous character at that time for his boldness and intrepidity, and probably better qualified to conduct such a correspondence than any other one of the prisoners. Many of his letters were preserved for years by his friends, addressed to his brother James Moore, then living in Massachusetts, in which he described many of his exploits and sufferings; but they are now irrecoverably lost. They are said by those who have read them, to have been written in excellent penmanship, and in vigorous style. He is described by the surviving members of his family, and others who knew him, "as a man of more than ordinary mind, of a good practical education, as well read, and a close observer of men and things; and though brave and daring, his sympathies were easily awakened, and he was generous even to a fault." The part which he performed in writing to Gov. Chittenden, and his correspondence with his friends, to enlist them in efforts to obtain a release from captivity, formed an element in that chain of causes, which secured to this nation the recognition of its independence. On his return from captivity, it is said that he revisited the place of his former residence, and in taking a survey of the desolations around him, as he walked up back from his former dwelling, he fixed his eye on a singular looking object, which upon more careful observation he found to be a colt, which being very poor, presented a nondescript appearance, its hair shaggy, and lying in every direction; and at a little distance from the colt, what should he see, but his old pet mare. He called her by her name, and as soon as she heard the old familiar voice, she ran to her master, and laid her head on his shoulder as if she would most fondly embrace him, who was dead but now alive. This affected him to tears. The old favorite beast, that he thought had perished, had not only supported herself by pawing through the snow for grass, but had sustained the life of the strange looking colt, which was seen by her side.

Moore's life was one of bold adventure, and marked with singular perils and vicissitudes. While at sea, it is said he often made a competence and lost it again. More than once he suffered shipwreck with the loss of all he had. He was in perils in the wilderness,

both by savage beasts, and more savage men. It is said there were, among the papers which he left, several letters from a lady, to whom he had been warmly attached for thirty years, and though more than once they were just on the eve of marriage, yet on account of his frequent losses, the matter was deferred and never consummated. He lived to an advanced period of life a bachelor, and was married when past fifty years of age. He was once a large proprietor of lands, which if he had retained, would have made him wealthy. Some of these he gave away at an early day, as an inducement to settlement, and others he sold for a merely nominal sum. His sacrifices of time and property for the sake of the public welfare, and the expences of a long sickness preceding his death, left little for his family, consisting of a wife and four children. He died in 1810 aged 79.

Colonel JOSIAH POND, was one of the most eminent and influential men among the early settlers of this town. He was born in Bradford, Conn., and from thence came to Lenox, Mass., and from Lenox to Poultney, Vt. At the age of twenty-six he came to this town, in 1783. He possessed many of those qualities, both physical and mental, which at first sight attract attention. He was tall in person, over six feet high, of a large robust frame, erect in stature, and with features indicating a noble and generous disposition, and at the same time an ability to command. He possessed a sound judgment, united with uncommon energy and perseverance, tempered with prudence and discretion. These qualities secured to him some of the most important offices in the town, at an early day. He was the first militia Captain, and was the Colonel of the first regiment of militia in Addison County. He was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly in 1788, and was the second person elected to that trust in town. Six times his fellow citizens conferred on him the honor of that office. In 1791, he represented the town in the General Convention, called by the Council of Censors for revising the Constitution of the State. He was at the Battle of Bennington, and served his country for a few months after in the army of the Revolution. He became a member of the Congregational Church, in 1810, and was soon after chosen one of its deacons,

and until made infirm by age, was active in all the concerns of the church and society. He died in this town August 8th, 1840, aged 83.

JAMES MOORE, from Worcester, Mass., spent much time in this town, both before and after the Revolution, with his brother Paul Moore, in catching beaver. He made considerable improvements, and built a house and represented the town, before he brought his family, in 1787. That he was held in high estimation by his fellow citizens, appears from the fact, that he was their choice first for representative of the town, and was thrice chosen to that office afterwards. He was for several years select man, and Justice of the Peace. He was confided in as a man of superior discretion and judgment, and maintained the character of a peace-maker, and consistent christian. He took a deep interest in the settlement and prosperity of the town, was a liberal patron of civil and religious institutions, and before his death bequeathed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to the Congregational Society.

The records, kept by him for many years while he was Justice of the Peace, confirm what is elsewhere said respecting the frequency of suing for small demands, and the large number of petty law-suits previous to 1800. During the years 1794, and 1795, suits were brought before him for a considerable portion of the time, as often as once in four or five days, and in a majority of cases for sums ranging from one shilling and six pence to eight shillings. It was Esqr. Moore's practice, in all cases of litigation which came before him, to endeavor before the trial to effect a settlement, and generally he succeeded. In order to effect his object, he would kindly advise the parties, and suggest terms of reconciliation, after proposing to relinquish his own fees if the parties would agree to a settlement before trial. To show the confidence which was placed in his judgment and integrity, it may be stated that in only one case among many tried by him in two years, did I find on a hasty perusal of the record, was a jury called for. He was regarded by all as eminently a peace maker. He was quick of perception, kind and genial in his dispositoin, benevolent to the poor, sometimes facetious in conversation, sound in judgment, and regarded by all

as a consistent christian, and a worthy member of the church, with which he united in 1810.

Esqr. Moore had a poetic turn of mind, and often indulged in his leisure hours in writing short pieces of poetry, on a great variety of subjects, most of which are irrecoverably lost. Only a few verses have I been able to obtain, from the recollections of others, which, like most which he wrote, were of a humorous character.

The following scene is thus described by him. John Smith, who went by the name of "Hatter Smith," one day shot a fox, and thought he would have a little sport with three young men, who were engaged by him in building a house. As they had to pass a pair of bars on their way home, after their day's work was done, Smith took the dead fox, and placed his head between two of the bars, in such a position as to face them on their approach. Their names were Joshua Johnson, John Smith Jr., called little John, and David Pratt. On coming in sight of the bars, espying Reynard, and supposing him alive, they consulted how they might take him. The manner in which they proceeded to get him is thus humorously described by Esqr. Moore, only partially, because two or three of the stanzas, cannot be recalled to the memory of the person, who furnishes the following :

Three valiant folks once saw a fox,
Caught in a pair of bars,
Two did not run, it was such fun,
Each was a son of Mars.

John being spry, he first came nigh,
And seized him by the tail,
The next came on was little John,
Whose courage did not fail.

David they say did sheer away,
For fear the fox would bite,
He curst and swore, and did no more,
He was in such a fright.

When home they'd got and found him shot,
They hung their heads in a pout ;
The family all both great and small,
Did raise a hearty shout.

At an early day it was the custom in the district in which Esqr. Moore lived, to close the school by a public exhibition, in which dialogues and single pieces, either original or selected, were spoken by the scholars. He had two daughters in the school, one about five and the other seven years old. As they were both bright scholars, he wished that they should have some part assigned them in the exhibition, and the little girls expressed their father's desire to the teacher, who declined on the ground that they were too young, to their great disappointment. On being told the result of their application to take parts in the exhibition, Esqr. Moore sat down in the evening and wrote two pieces for the little girls, and sent them next day to the teacher, who readily assigned them as parts in the exhibition, and they were so well spoken as greatly to amuse the audience.

The closing part of one of the little performers, was as follows :

As learning is my chief delight
'Twas that which brought me here,
And those who think I am not right,
I wish they'd disappear.

But those that with me do agree
And think me not a fool,
I wish they constant here might be
Or in some other school.

For learning serves to make us bold
And scares away our fright,
So all of those who me behold,
I wish you now good night.

CHAPTER IV

The first of the three main divisions of the work is the history of the country, which is divided into three parts: the first part is the history of the country from the first settlement to the present time; the second part is the history of the country from the first settlement to the present time; the third part is the history of the country from the first settlement to the present time.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES CONTINUED—THOMAS ROWLEY,
ESQ., THE POET.

THOMAS ROWLEY was originally from Hebron, Conn. He came first to Danby, some time before 1769, and was somewhat conspicuous as one of the leading men in resisting the New York claimants. He was the first town clerk of the town of Danby in 1769, and was its first representative. He also represented that town in the State Legislature, twice in 1778, also in 1779, 1780, and in 1783 was chairman of the Committee of Safety. He lived also for a time in Rutland, and was first Judge of the special court for the county of Rutland, elected by the people. He was associated with Chittenden, Allen and Warner, that noble band of men, who acted so conspicuous a part in vindicating the rights of the people against the aggressions of New York; and participated largely in the deliberations of those who declared Vermont a free and independent State, and aided in forming its first constitution. While a member of the General Assembly, he was appointed to serve on the most important committees; and frequently he was made chairman when a resolution was referred with instructions to report a bill. He came to this town before the Revolution, in what year it is impossible now to ascertain, but as early as 1774, and settled first at Larabee's Point, and with his son Thomas, belonged to Allen's party. He returned to Danby in 1775, and remained there till near the close of the war. He then returned to the farm at Larabee's Point, on which he had settled before the Revolution. The place for some years was called Rowley's Point. He built there

two log houses, and made some improvement. He lived there with his son Nathan for several years, and about 1790, settled on the place now owned by Lot Sanford.

Daniel Chipman, in his life of Warner, states that "in the Summer of 1775, a man by the name of John Hart, went to Albany and took out a capias against another man by the name of Roger Williams, also of Danby, and put it into the hands of a deputy sheriff, who with Hart, and some assistants from New York, arrested Williams in his bed, and started for Albany City Hall. An alarm was immediately given, and settlers in Danby and Timmouth were one after another armed, mounted and in eager pursuit of the Yorkers, whom they overtook at White Creek, (now Salem, N. Y.) and brought back, Hart among the number. The Committee of Safety had previously assembled with a great concourse of Green Mountain Boys, myself among the number. As soon as the shouts which burst forth on the arrival of the prisoners had subsided, and the echoes from the mountains had died away, the Judges took their seats on the bench in the bar-room, the prisoner was arraigned, and without loss of time convicted; and by Thomas Rowley, chairman of the committee, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine stripes, with the beach seal on the naked back." "As this was the first punishment of the kind which I ever witnessed, I felt it was inflicted with the most cruel severity."

He was clerk of the Proprietors of Shoreham till 1786, then Town Clerk two years, and surveyor to set off the Proprietors' rights, and surveyor of the town, several years after it was organized. He had then arrived at that age when men usually cease to be active in public affairs, and afterwards held no important office in this town. For several years he led a quiet and peaceful life in this town, till about 1800, when worn out with age and infirmities, he went to reside with his son Nathan, at a place called Cold Spring, in the town of Benson, where he died about 1803.

His remains were interred in a small burying ground, which once constituted a part of his own farm, which was given by him to his son Thomas. There is a small stone erected to his memory which

records nither the day of his birth nor that of his death, nor his age when he died.

In the early vigor of life he acted no unimportant part in the history of Vermont, among its public men; but he was chiefly distinguished in those times as a wit and poet. If Ethan Allen roused up every Green Mountain Boy in his log cabin, and called him forth armed to the teeth, in defence of his hearth and home, by the vehemence of his appeals in his homely prose, Rowley set the mountains on fire by the inspiration of his muse. The writings of both were circulated every where among the people. Though much of the success which attended the efforts of the friends of Vermont against New York, is now attributed to the writings of Ethan Allen, it is by no means certain that Rowley's poetry, which was every where read and every where sung, effected less. The stirring appeals of the former have been carefully collected and made permanent in history, and his name rendered imperishable in the annals of his country; the poems of the latter, nearly faded out of the memory of men, mostly scattered and lost, his verse and name are almost forgotten and unknown.

That Rowley's poetry was not always elegant, that some of his verses violated the rules of correct taste will not be denied, but it must be considered, that he lacked the advantages of early education; that he had neither access to books, nor time to devote to them; that he made most of his verses impromptu, throwing them out as they were formed in the laboratory of thought, and that he never polished or corrected a line. That he was a man of genuine wit, and had the true spirit of the poet, there can be no doubt. Under more favorable circumstances, he might have vied with the most distinguished authors of satirical poetry. Some few specimens of his muse, I have succeeded after much inquiry and search, in rescuing from oblivion, collected in part from the recollections of the aged, and in part from an old worn out pamphlet and magazine, published at Rutland near the close of the author's life. A portion of these are here inserted, not all of them as claiming for their author superior merit, but as furnishing to those who may take an

interest in our early history, a fair specimen of the wit and genius of "The Shoreham Bard."

The following, from Slade's State Papers, is the only scrap of his poetry which I have found permanently recorded. It was written and annexed to the remonstrance, signed by Ethan Allen and others, against what was called the New York Sanguinary Law, and circulated among the people in 1774.

When Cæsar reigned King at Rome
 St. Paul was sent to hear his doom ;
 But Roman laws in a criminal case
 Must have the accuser face to face,
 Or Cæsar gives a flat denial.
 But here's a law, made now of late,
 Which destines men to awful fate,
 And hangs and damps without a trial ; —
 Which makes me view all nature through
 To find a law, where men were tied
 By legal act, which doth exact
 Men's lives before they're tried :
 Then down I took the sacred book,
 And turned the pages o'er,
 But could not find one of this kind,
 By God or man before.

THE RUTLAND SONG.

"An Invitation to the poor Tenants that live under the Pateroons in the province of New York, to come and settle on our good lands, under the New Hampshire Grants : Composed at the time when the Land Jobbers of New York served their writs of ejectment on a number of our settlers, the execution of which we opposed by force, until we could have the matter fairly laid before the King and Board of Trade and Plantations, for their direction."

BY THOMAS ROWLEY.

1

Come all ye laboring hands
 That toil below,
 Amid the rocks and sands
 That plow and sow,
 Come quit your hired lands,
 Let out by cruel hands,
 'Twill free you from your bands—
 To Rutland go.

many cases the use of the microscope is essential for a correct diagnosis. In the case of the patient described above, the use of the microscope was essential for a correct diagnosis. The patient had a history of chronic sinusitis and had been treated with many different drugs without success. The use of the microscope showed that the patient had a rare form of sinusitis which required special treatment.

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2

Your pateroons forsake,
 Whose greatest care
 Is slaves of you to make,
 While you live there :
 Come quit their barren lands
 And leave them on their hands,
 'Twill make you great amends ; —
 To Rutland go.

3

For who would be a slave,
 That may be free ?
 Here you good land may have,
 But come and see.
 The soil is deep and good,
 Here in this pleasant wood,
 Where you may raise your food
 And happy be.

4

West of the Mountain Green
 Lies Rutland fair,
 The best that e'er was seen
 For soil and air.
 Kind zephyr's pleasant breeze
 Whispers among the trees,
 Where men may live at ease,
 With prudent care.

5

Here cows give milk to eat,
 By nature fed ;
 Our fields afford good wheat,
 And corn for bread.
 Here sugar trees they stand
 Which sweeten all our land,
 We have them at our hand,
 Be not afraid.

6

Here stands the lofty pine
 And makes a show ;
 As strait as Gunter's line
 Their bodies grow.
 Their lofty heads they rear
 Amid the atmosphere
 Where the wing'd tribes repair,
 And sweetly sing.

7

The butternut and beach,
And the elm tree,
They strive their heads to reach
As high as they ;
And falling much be'ow,
They make an even show,—
The pines more lofty grow
And crown the woods.

8

Here glides a pleasant stream,
Which doth not fail
To spread as rich as cream
O'er the intervale ;
As rich as Eden's soil,
Before that sin did spoil,
Or man was doom'd to toil
To get his bread.

9

Here little salmon glide,
So neat and fine.
Where you may be supplied
With hook and line ;
They are so fine a fish
To cook a dainty dish,
As good as one could wish
To feed upon.

10

Here's roots of every kind,
The healing anodyne
And rich costives:
The balsam of the tree
Supplies our surgery ;
No safer can we be
In any land.

11

We value not New York
With all their powers,
For here we'll stay and work,
The land is our's.
And as for great Duane*
With all his wicked train ;
They may eject again ;
We'll not resign.

*One of the New York land jobbers.

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12

This is that noble land
 By conquest won,
 Took from a savage band
 With sword and gun ;
 We drove them to the west,
 They could not stand the test ;
 And from the Gallic pest
 The land is free.

The four following pieces of poetry were furnished from the recollections of Rev. Samuel Rowley, of Whiting, Grandson of Thomas Rowley, now seventy-five years old.

RIDING ON THE ICE UPON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

BY THOMAS ROWLEY ESQ.

The water deep is fast asleep
 Beneath this icy band,
 So we can pass upon her face,
 As on the solid land.

When Sol displays his warmer rays
 And leaves his southern house,
 He'll penetrate this icy plate
 And set the water loose.

To our surprise the winds arise
 And put it all in motion;
 Here waves will run as they have done
 On the Atlantic ocean.

The mighty hand that formed the land
 And set the seas their bound,
 He at his will can hush it still,
 As is the solid ground.

Then Boreas sends his freezing winds
 Upon our Lake Champlain,
 Whose dreadful frost will bind her fast—
 So we may ride again.

REFLECTIONS.

Now where's the man that dare attend
 And view creation over,
 And then reply, he doth deny
 The Great Supreme Jehovah.

Who sits above in light and love
 And views his glorious plan,
 All on a scale that does not fail,
 Yet never learned by man.

The great Supreme is clearly seen
 In all the works of nature,
 The planets roll around the pole
 Like those at the Equator.

Ten thousand globes in shining robes
 Revolve in their own sphere,
 Nature's great wheel doth turn the reel
 And bring about the year.

CALLING ON A SCOT IN A COLD STORM.

It was my lot to visit Scott
 In a cold winter storm,
 I did propose to dry my clothes
 And my cold body warm.

I step'd in door and on the floor
 A herd of swine there met me,
 Some I did stride, some on each side,
 Till they almost o'er-set me.

Beyond that herd a man appear'd,
 Like one that had no soul ;
 He hung his head, like one that's dead,
 Over a fire of coal.

His loving wife to save her life
 Sat in the dirt and sand ;
 Her knees erect her chin protect,
 Her nose she held in hand.

Poor souls, they'll freeze, unless the breeze
 Should drop some limbs down chimney;
 Or some kind friend doth lend a hand
 To succour them right nimbly.

COMPOSED ON THE DAY HE WAS SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Old seventy-five is still alive
 A poor declining poet ;
 These lines he sends unto his friends
 That they who read may know it.

He is so blind he is confin'd,
 His pen he cannot use ;
 What he indites he cannot write
 And that obstructs his muse.

REPORTED FROM THE RECOLLECTIONS OF IRA STEWART, ELDER., OF MIDDLEBURY,
AND OTHERS

Rowley's friends in Connecticut opposed his emigrating to Vermont, on the ground that there were no gospel privileges there. He however persisted in going, and upon leaving gave them the following verses, which he thought suited to their condition, which was not altogether peaceful.

'Tis but a jest to have a priest,
If you pay him for his labor,
And he and cheat in every street
And vilify your neighbor.

Never be willing to expose
The little failings of your foes :
But of all the good they ever did
Speak much of that and leave the bad.
Attend to this and strife will cease,
And all the world will live in peace.

Thomas Rowley rode up to the grist-mill at Richville, and asked Isaac Jones to put a bag of meal on his horse. Jones told him he would not, unless he would make a verse first, upon which Rowley immediately said :

Isaac Jones has got great bones,
I know it by his shanks ;
If he puts my bag upon the nag,
I'll give him hearty thanks.

On a certain occasion a hunter sat in the stone house at the Old Fort in Ticonderoga, with one foot clothed in a bear skin, and a boot on the other. There were several men present, who started the question whether Rowley could make a verse applicable to his strange appearance ; whereupon one of the number proposed a wager of a gallon of rum, that Rowley, if he were sent for, would make a verse appropriate to the man's condition, without being apprised beforehand of any of the circumstances in relation to him. Rowley was sent for accordingly, being told he must make a verse on the first object he should see, on entering the bar-room in the tavern. On his arrival he opened the door, and saw the hunter

in his strange garb, purposely seated in front of him, with his feet on a chair. Rowley addressed him in the following lines:

A cloven foot without a boot,
A body full of evil,
If you'd look back upon his track
You'd think it was the devil.

One day Rowley went into Apollos Austin's store in Orwell, wearing a shabby old hat. Austin began to joke him about it, and asked him why he did not get a better one. Rowley replied he was not able to buy one, upon which Austin told him if he would make a verse, instantler, he would give him a new one. Rowley at once responded to the condition. Taking off his hat and looking at it, he said :

Here's my old hat, no matter for that—
'Tis good as the rest of my raiment ;
If I buy me a better
You'll set me down debtor,
And send me to jail for the payment.

NATHAN ROWLEY'S LIST.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE.

My head contains my sight and brains,
And many other senses,—
As taste and smell, I hear and feel,
And talk of vast expenses.

It doth exert each active part
Of human nature's whole ;
Reason and sense are its defence,
Which some have term'd the soul.

The noblest name of human frame,
With sense and reason bound—
Our men of state say it shall rate
At half a dozen pound.

My real estate I have to rate,
The public are partakers ;
I plant and sow, and feed and mow,—
Not far from twenty acres.

My herd allows two stately cows
As neat as woven silk ;
They seldom fail to fill my pail
Up to the brim with milk.

Also two mares, good in the gears,
 To plow the clay or gravel ;
 When drest with saddle, and mounted straddle,
 Are very good to travel.

Here's my whole list, I do protest ;
 I shall not add a line ;
 No more this year that can appear,
 That is my Dad's or mine.

My whole estate you have to rate
 As here I've set it down ;
 The whole account you see amounts
 To eight and twenty pounds.

FURNISHED FROM THE RECOLLECTIONS OF JES PH SMITH, ESQR.,

ESQ. ROWLEY'S LIST.

My poor old mare, her bones are bare,
 The crows begin to sing ;
 If the old brute does not recruit
 They'll feed on her next spring.
 As for her age I do engage
 She's eighteen years or more,
 And just as free from the list should be
 As man is at three score.

Six persons, residents of Shoreham, met together for an evening drink, as was customary in those days, and as it was thought they indulged rather freely, Tho. Rowley, who was witness of the scene described, by request, composed the following lines: Their names were Wallace, Tower, Denton, John Larabee, called young John, and Cooper:

Old cruel Bacchus was pleased to attack us,
 He wounded our men in the head ;
 He fell with such power on Wallace and Tower,
 He presently laid them for dead.
 Then Denton was found with a terrible wound,
 'Twas just over his right ear,
 Young John he was touch'd, but wasn't hurt much,
 He happen'd to fall in the rear.
 Then Cooper came on just after young John,
 Was determined to keep the field,
 But Bacchus shot off his bottle and hit
 Cooper's noddle, and forced him to yield.

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The mighty campaign was near Lake Champlain,
 Where the battle of Bacchus was fought,
 And Bacchus like Nero, he conquer'd each hero
 And now they must all pay their groat.

The following pieces were selected from an old worn out pamphlet, of twenty-three pages, published in 1802, entitled, "Selections and Miscellaneous Works of Thomas Rowley." They have seriousness and a degree of force.

"THE SOUL INVADED."

I've foes without and foes within,
 To lead me captive into sin ;
 'Tis from the Spirit and the Word
 I must receive the conquering sword,
 By humble prayer the cause engage
 Or fall a victim to their rage.
 'Tis hateful pride that heads the band,
 And he resolves to have command ;
 In my own strength I oft have tried
 To stay this dreadful monster pride ;
 He's fixed his fortress in my heart
 Resolving never to depart.
 And nothing can this monster move
 But sovereign grace and melting love.

Another band comes on afresh,
 The lust of eye, and of the flesh ;
 And they lay siege on every side
 For to assist their general, Pride ;
 If will should join and take their part,
 They'll make a havoc in my heart.

"MEDITATION ON THE DEATH OF MY DEAR AND LOVING WIFE."

As I lay musing on my bed,
 A vision bright my woes o'erspread
 Amidst the silent night ;
 My second self lay by my side,
 An angel came to be her guide,
 And soon she made her flight !
 Methought I saw her passing high,
 Through liquid air, the ethereal sky,
 And land on Canaan's Shore ;
 Where shining angels singing sweet,
 Bade her welcome to a seat
 And join the heavenly choir.

I'm too unholy and unclean
 Of these bright heavenly things to dream,
 Till grace refines my heart ;
 The dying gifts of Christ our King
 Must tune my heart in every string,
 To sound in every part.

O, how sweetly now She sings !
 Her harp is strung on golden strings
 The melody to grace ;
 Prepare me, Lord, that I may go
 And take a humble seat below,
 And sing upon the Bass.

Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove
 Give me a taste of Sovereign love,
 Then I can safely go ;
 My soul would swiftly wing its way
 Into the realms of endless day,
 And sing Hosannas too.

“ AN ELEGY, WRITTEN BY T. ROWLEY, ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.”

The Most High God hath shook his rod,
 Over my heavy head,
 And took the life of my dear wife
 The partner of my bed.

Full fifty years we've labored here,
 In wedlock's silken chains ;
 No deadly strife disturbed my life,
 Since Cupid join'd our hands.

A faithful mate in every state,
 In affluence as in need :
 Free for to lend a helping hand,
 With prudence and with speed.

Some years ago, she let us know,
 In visits from above
 Her Savior's voice made her rejoice,
 And sing redeeming love.

Almost four years grim death stood near
 As loth to lift his hand ;
 But now at length put forth his strength,
 As he received command.

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And now, alas ! the crystal glass
 Is by death's hammer broke,
 And I am left sorely bereft ;
 And 'tis a heavy stroke.

My tears like rain I can't refrain,
 To think that we must part ;
 To see her breath dissolve in death,
 The sight affects my heart.

To see my dead lie on her bed.
 I feel a sore dismay,
 For to behold the finest gold
 Reduced to mouldering clay.

All round the room, a mournful gloom
 Affects the liqu'd air,
 In every place and empty space
 For lo ! she is not there.

Her place before knows her no more,
 In vain I look to find ;
 No more her voice doth me rejoice,
 There's nothing left behind.

I'm like a dove that's lost her love,
 Mourns in the lonely tree ;
 Such is my case in every place.
 There's no more love for me.

* * * * *

A virtuous wife through all her life,
 A mother kind likewise,
 A neighbor good she always stood ;
 This truth no one denies.

No slander hung upon her tongue,
 To wound her neighbor's breast ;
 Honest and true to pay her due
 And do the thing that's just.

Her noble mind was so refined,
 Her reason turn'd the scales ;
 The tattling train she did disdain
 Nor would she tell their tales.

CHAPTER VI

THE FIRST PART OF THE
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MEDITATION ON THE DEATH OF MRS. ROWLEY.

Farewell my dear and loving wife,
 So long as death shall us divide ;
 Farewell thou much loved lump of clay,
 Farewell till resurrection day.

Farewell until the trumpet sound.
 And shake the earth and cleave the ground ;
 Then may we rise and wing our way,
 To regions of eternal day.

On yonder hill in silence lays
 My friend, my youthful bride !
 In a short space 'twill be my place
 To lie down by her side.

Our bones must rest in funeral chest,
 Until the judgment day—
 When call'd from dust our bands shall burst
 To assume our forms of clay.

Then shall we go to weal or woe,
 Just as we leave this world ;
 Either above in light and love,
 Or down to darkness hurled.

Then to behold what here was told,
 That nature must expire :
 There may we stand at Christ's right hand
 And see this world on fire.

This solemn thought to me is brought
 And may it long abide,
 That I through grace may find a place
 By my Redeemer's side.

" REFLECTIONS ON THE RAPIDITY OF TIME."

WRITTEN ON THE DAY HE WAS SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

While I reflect on mis-spent days,
 I fear thy dreadful rod ;
 So many spent in mirth and plays,
 So little done for God.

A silver-gray o'erspreads my face
 The hoary head appears,
 Which calls me loud to seek for grace
 With penitential tears.

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I find a sore corrupted will,
 But little faith is found :
 But there is balm in Gilead still,
 To heal the deadly wound.

Should I be lost in long de-pair,
 'Tis hell within my breast ;
 But unto Jesus I'll repair,
 As he can give me rest.

May God uphold me all day long,
 By his supporting grace ;
 And I him praise with heaven-taught song,
 And speed the heavenly race.

The age of man is past with me ;
 My soul ! be it thy care
 From sin and Satan to get free ;
 To meet thy God prepare !

This day 'tis three score years and ten,
 Since I receiv'd my breath ;
 And very slothful I have been
 Preparing for my death.

A thousand dreams have filled my mind,
 As days came rolling on ;
 Like one that's deaf, or one that's blind,
 I know not how they've gone.

Now the full age of man is come,
 This is the very day ;
 But, O, my God, what have I done
 To speed my time away ?

If God should add unto my days
 And give me longer space,
 O ! may I spend them to his praise
 And seek his pardoning grace.

“ THE CRY OF A PENITENT SOUL.”

Now unto thee, my God ! I cry,
 While thou shall give me breath ;
 O may my soul to thee be nigh,
 When I expire in death.

Could I but taste my Saviour's love,
 'Twould sweeten dying pain ;
 My soul could smoothly soar above,
 And death would be my gain.

But if my Savior hides his face,
 What terrors do appear ;
 Ten thousand sins here find a place,
 And sink me in despair.

My sins o'erwhelm me like a flood,
 And poison every vein,
 But the sweet balm of Jesus' blood
 Can wash out every stain.

And how can I expect such grace,
 By sin so much defil'd,
 Since I began my sinful race
 When I was but a child.

But Jesus calls, Make no delay :
 Resign thy stubborn will ;
 Forsake your sins and come away,
 And there is pardon still.

Then O ! dear Jesus, I am thine,
 I'm coming at thy call ;
 Into thine arms now I resign,
 My Spirit and my all.

There are a considerable number of other poems written by Rowley, published in the pamphlet already referred to, but enough have been embodied in this work to indicate the personality of his genius; some perhaps may be considered no particular notice, have been inserted, in which his friends may be interested, that would in a few years have been irrecoverably lost, if not inserted in this biographical notice.

Mr. Rowley was not merely a wit and a poet. He was a man of sound judgment, of quick apprehension, of kind and benevolent feelings, and though destitute of the privileges of early education, he obtained a knowledge of the art of surveying, and was much engaged for several years as a practical surveyor. The several important offices to which he was promoted, show in what estimation he was held as a man of sound judgment and ability.

In stature he was about the medium height, rather thick set, rapid in his movements, had light eyes, sprightly and piercing, indicating rapidity of perception. Though sometimes facetious, in

the exercise of the poetic faculty, he was still a sedate and thoughtful man, and a firm believer in the Christian religion. In sentiment, he was a Wesleyan, and if there had been a society of that denomination in this town in his day, he would probably have been a member of that branch of the Church.

from which to draw a line the distance being, say, 100 feet. At the distance measured, go on walking until a line is drawn perpendicular to the line drawn, and then to the point of intersection, draw a line parallel to the line drawn, and you will have a line perpendicular to the line drawn.

CHAPTER XXVIII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, CONTINUED—JOB LANE HOWE—EBENEZER TURRILL—TIMOTHY F. CHIPMAN—ELISHA BASCOM—STEPHEN COOPER, NATHAN HAND.

COL. JOB LANE HOWE was born in North Brookfield, Mass., September 19th, 1769, and, after his father, Capt. Abner Howe, of the revolutionary army, died of the small pox, contracted in the service of his country, he lived in Mansfield, Con., and was a house carpenter and wheelwright by trade. He came to this town in 1793, built the Congregational Meeting-house, (the first church edifice in town,) and many private mansions in the vicinity; and carried on extensively the carriage-making business, having numerous apprentices who became the first mechanics of the region around, in this particular branch, to which he was devoted many years. He became a member of the Congregational Church, and was the active agent of that Society and of the town, with Esq. Samuel Hemenway, in prosecuting the claim against Rev. Abel Woods for one half of the lot given by the town charter for the first settled minister, which to the amount of three thousand dollars, was recovered and put into the Common School fund of the town.

In 1818 he extended his business into Crown Point, N. Y., and erected mills there and the first Congregational Meeting-house, giving not only the site, burying ground and common, but largely for the edifice. He finally removed his church relation and residence thither in 1836. He was a man of great enterprise and perseverance in business, generous and public spirited, a worthy patron of religious and civil institutions, and was much respected by his fel-

low citizens. He was especially careful of the morals of apprentices and workmen in his employ, in leading them to habits of integrity and virtue. He died in Crown Point, Nov. 29th, 1838, aged sixty-nine.

EBENEZER TURRILL Esq., was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1742; came to Lenox, Mass., in 1759, and settled in this town in 1786. He lived till 1795 in a log house situated near the large two story house, commonly called the old tavern, which he built that year, and moved into it. The house has recently been sold to the Roman Catholics, which they design to fit up for a church. His son Truman Turrill lived with him in that house, and commenced keeping tavern in it about 1810. It was occupied as a public house, by several persons, until about the year 1849.

Mr. Turrill was an enterprising, industrious man, made pot-ash for several years from ashes saved in clearing his own lands, and purchased ashes of his neighbors. Immediately after coming to this town he was appointed Justice of the Peace, which office he held several years. While there was no minister in town he frequently performed the marriage ceremony, and it is said sometimes took ashes for pay. The following amusing anecdote is related of him. At one time in solemnizing a marriage, he made a mistake and bound the woman first, and then the man, of which he was reminded at the time; "All right," he replied, "for she was the first transgressor." He was a member of the Congregational Church at an early day, was fond of reading metaphysical and controversial works, as well as other books, and held an honorable position among the early settlers of this town. He died here in 1825, aged eighty-four.

TIMOTHY FULLER CHIPMAN, son of Thomas and Bethia Chipman, his wife, was born in Barnstable, Mass., February 1st, 1761, and died in this town, May 17th, 1830, aged sixty-nine. He was one of a family of fifteen children, of the same parents, a lineal descendant of John Chipman, born in or near Dorchester, England, in 1614, who came to this country in 1631, from whom it is supposed that all who bear the name Chipman in this country are lineally descended.

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are of the same sex, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same age, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same race.

The second of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are of the same sex, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same age, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same race.

The third of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are of the same sex, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same age, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same race.

The fourth of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are of the same sex, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same age, and that the majority of the specimens are of the same race.

The subject of this notice at the age of sixteen, a stripling youth, entered the army of the American Revolution in 1777. His father, belonging to the militia, was drafted to defend his country against the enemy, and having a large family depending on his daily toil for support, in consequence of which it was difficult to leave home, his son Timothy F. took his father's place, and served on the retreat of the American forces before Burgoyne's army, between Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain and Fort Schuyler on the Hudson, and was employed in felling trees into Wood Creek and across the road, to obstruct the passage of boats by water and the army by land. Being placed as sentinel on an outer post at Fort Anne, he was in the skirmish at Battle Hill, and a comrade was shot at his side. Having served the period of his engagement, he was honorably discharged a few days before the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his army; after which he returned home to the aid of his father, in providing for the wants of a numerous household. In 1782, at the age of twenty-one, he went to Samuel Chipman's in Tinmouth, Vt., and was employed by his kinsman upon his farm as a hired man. In 1783 he came to Shoreham, with little else than a pack on his back. He and Marshal Newton were employed by the Proprietors to carry the chain in the surveys of the townships of Shoreham and Bridport, into their original lots. In this service, he selected a lot in Shoreham which he afterward purchased, and on which he settled, built him a plank house where he lived, and assiduously toiled in clearing and improving his farm until his decease.

On the 24th of May, 1786, he married Polly Smith, daughter of Capt. Stephen Smith. To them were born eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. By persevering industry and economy he succeeded in subduing the forest; in bringing under cultivation fruitful fields; in adding lands from time to time to his original purchase, until he had one of the most valuable farms in the town, with commodious buildings erected thereon. For many years he kept a public house, and sustained it as a quiet home for the weary traveler.

He was honored by the confidence of his fellow citizens, in being

selected to several offices of trust in the town, and by the General Government of the United States in appointing him assistant assessor of lands and dwelling houses, in District No. 1, in the Fourth Division of Vermont, the duties of which office, he discharged satisfactorily to the people and government.

At a period in the history of our country when military honors were held in higher estimation than at present, he was raised through various grades, from a private soldier to the rank of Major General of the Fourth Division of Vermont Militia. At the invasion of our country by the British forces under Gen. Prevost, as they crossed the line on our northern frontier, he volunteered his services in the defence of his country, took a musket from the stores at Vergennes, crossed Lake Champlain at Burlington into the State of New York, beyond the limits of his Vermont commission, and with the rank of Colonel, was placed at the head of the Vermont Volunteers there assembled. The enemy commenced their retreat the day before he arrived at Plattsburgh.

In his declining years, he resigned his public stations and retired to private life. In the year 1810, during a revival of religion, he became a hopeful convert, and with his wife and several of his children, united with the congregational church in Shoreham. He sustained his christian profession unblemished, and found the doctrines and promises of scripture the joy of his soul, until the day of his death, which occurred at his homestead on his original purchase, in the seventieth year of his age. His widow survived him until March 5th, 1849, when she died at the homestead, aged 81.

Hon. ELISHA BASCOM, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1776, from which place he came with his father Elias Bascom, to Orwell. From Orwell he came to Shoreham, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Ira Bascom, in 1806.

In person Judge Bascom was very tall and erect in stature, not corpulent, but of a large frame, well proportioned in every part, adapted at once to attract attention. His countenance, which was a true index to his mind, wore an expression of benignity, self possession, and sound judgment, and freedom from all base and malignant passions; his whole appearance making the impression on all

who saw him, that he was an intelligent, discreet and honest man, who could be safely trusted in any position. His conduct was in good keeping with such an outward manifestation. These qualities won him favor with his fellow-citizens, who conferred upon him many important offices of trust and honor, at different times during his life. He was chosen by them Town Representative, nine times. He was Judge of the County Court two years. He was often selected to administer on the estates of deceased persons, and the widow and orphan confided in his good judgment and integrity, feeling that their interests were safe in his hands. Judge Bascom was twice married, first to Charlotte Hawley, Dec. 30th 1802, and the second time to Louisa Bush, October 20th 1806. He had many friends, and no enemies. With limited means, he was still liberal. He was a member and a supporter of the Universalist Society, and died in this town August 1st 1850, aged 74.

Deacon STEPHEN COOPER was born in East Hampton, Long Island, June 22nd, 1746, and became a hopeful subject of divine grace at the age of eighteen, but on account of his great distrust of himself he did not unite with the church until twenty years after, although pious people thought favorably of his christian character, and often requested him to take part in their social religious meetings. Soon after he united with the church in that place, he was chosen to the office of deacon, the duties of which he discharged for five years. "In the autumn of 1789, says Rev. Mr. Morton, in the sermon delivered at his funeral, he removed with his family to this town, then a wilderness. After his removal, for some time his mind was seriously disquieted. He had left a highly favored people, who enjoyed all the ordinances of the gospel, and had from time to time been favored with the special visitations of the Holy Spirit. But here, no place was recognised as the hill of Zion; here was no sanctuary, no preached gospel; no ordinances. The religious prospects of the people looked far more dreary than the wilderness which surrounded them. Indeed, Deacon Cooper began seriously to suspect he had done wickedly in leaving his native town; that he had come away from the presence of the Lord. He did not however sink down in sluggish and gloomy discouragement.

The solemn fears and inward searchings, which agitated his mind, excited to vigorous effort. He spent much time in looking over the town, and in visiting the scattered population, for the sole purpose of finding some followers of Christ, who would unite with him in stately maintaining the worship of God. He spent three successive days in this service. These labors of love were in some degree successful. He found some scattered sheep, who, like himself, had been called in Providence to wander far from the fold where formerly they were nourished. These lonely disciples assembled, and in the name of the Lord, they set up their banners. From that day to the present, the public worship of God has been stately maintained in this town.

"For thirteen years he led the Congregational Church as first Deacon and Moderator. By request of the people he visited the sick and attended funerals, with nearly or quite as much regularity and frequency as if he had been a minister of the gospel." Deacon Cooper was distinguished for meekness, fervor of devotion, Christian prudence and love for the cause of Christ; and had the happy faculty of kindling in the hearts of his brethren the same glowing emotions which were ever cherished in his own. The closing scene of his life was invested with a peculiar interest. A short time before his death he took his final leave of his family, taking first the grand-children of one family and then the grand-children of another family, and then his own children each by the hand, saying to them, "God bless you—I have prayed for you—I have warned you—remember what I have said." "His parting with his aged and beloved companion was the most affecting part of the whole scene. He pressed her hand a long time, and then very earnestly and devotedly commended her to God," as he did likewise the whole family circle. Being then very feeble, he was occupied in this service about three hours. "He had now in his own estimation finished his last work. His mind appeared to be in a remarkably elevated and delightful frame. Every cloud had vanished. He said he longed to go, and take his whole family to Heaven." January 29th, 1827, he gently breathed out his spirit, and entered into rest.

Deacon Cooper found worthy companions in his labors of love in Deacon Eli Smith, of the Baptist Church, noticed elsewhere, and Deacon Nathan Hand, of the Congregational Church.

Deacon NATHAN HAND, was also from East Hampton, and came a year or two after Deacon Cooper. Though he was less fluent, on account of an impediment in his speech, he was superior to him in education, and not inferior to him in strength of mind or consistency of Christian character. He served his day and generation faithfully, and is held in grateful remembrance by those who were intimately acquainted with him. To these three men, and others associated with them, the town is no less indebted for the salutary influence which they exerted, than to others who acted a more conspicuous part in civil life. It was by such men that the public worship of God was instituted, and maintained for many years without a minister, and a healthful tone of religious feeling and action kept up. Seasons for conference and prayer were held so highly in estimation, "that individuals, after having literally borne the burden and heat of the day, would walk cheerfully from one to four miles to attend these meetings. Frequently did a lighted torch guide individuals in a foot-path through miles of wood to the place.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, CONCLUDED—HON. SILAS H. JENISON—
HON. CHARLES RICH— CONCLUSION OF THE WORK.

SILAS HEMENWAY JENISON, son of Levi Jenison and Ruth Hemenway his wife, was born in this town May 17th, 1791. When he was about a year old his father died, and he was left an only son to the mother's care. How perilous to the youthful boy is such a circumstance, is known to all. The farm on which his father commenced only two years before his death, was at the time of his settlement an unbroken forest. Only a small improvement had been made when he was taken away. The widowed mother, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-nine, was a woman of uncommon energy and industry. By the strictest economy, and good management of affairs in the house and on the land, in neither of which did any sense of delicacy restrain her from labor, she not only succeeded in retaining the farm, but lived to see, before her son arrived at manhood, most of that which was a forest at her husband's death, turned to fruitful fields. Thus did she secure an inheritance for herself and her son.

In his youthful days, Gov. Jenison had very limited advantages for attaining an education. While quite young he attended the district school, where he learned to read and spell, during the brief season in which the school was kept; but as soon as he became able to labor, his services were needed at home, and after that only a few weeks in a year did he enjoy the benefits of school instruction. While very young, he developed a decided taste for reading and study. The company and sports of other boys had little attractions

for him. Most of his time he spent at home, as a matter of choice. Rarely did he come into the house, and sit down without a book in his hand. While a youth, he was more interested in reading than in the affairs of the farm, though in after life he took much satisfaction in the study of agriculture as a science, and in making improvements in all the various branches of farm husbandry. This early predilection was fostered by School-Master Sisson, who was ever ready to furnish him with books, or render assistance in his studies. His evenings, and his leisure hours, which were not greatly restricted by the authority of the mother, who it may be natural to suppose, took no little satisfaction in witnessing her son's progress, were devoted to his books. Some kind of study engaged his attention, and during some portions of the year when business was not urgent, he went to Mr. Sisson, who was a near neighbor, to recite his lessons. It was doubtless from him that he learned to write that round and beautiful hand; became expert, in all the rules and questions of arithmetic, and became so perfect a master of the theory and practice of surveying, in which he was so often employed in this and other towns, after he became Governor of the State. Governor Jenison kept up his habit of reading and study through life, and had a mind well stored with general information.

In person he was tall, stoutly built, had a large well formed head; was simple, unaffected, and pleasing in his manners. He was easy in conversation, but through distrust of his powers or extreme caution, he never ventured to engage in public debate. If he possessed little of the brilliancy of genius, he had what is no less valuable, in a sound judgment, great prudence, a correct, though not the most highly cultivated taste; and what contributed most perhaps to his advancement in public life, facility and accuracy in the transaction of business, and general knowledge of matters pertaining to civil government and its administration.

The first office of any importance to which Mr. Jenison was elected, was that of Representative of the Town in the State Legislature in 1826, which office he held six consecutive years. He was Assistant Justice of the County Court six years, member of the State Council three years, Lieut. Governor two years, the

last of which, he acted as Governor, no choice of Chief Magistrate having been made either by the votes of the people, or by the Legislature. In 1836 he was elected Governor by the popular vote, and discharged the duties of that office six years. The issuing of his proclamation at the time that the sympathies of many were enlisted in favor of the insurgents in Canada in 1837, warning the citizens against violating the neutrality laws, was censured by some, and contributed for a time, to diminish his popularity; but when the subject came to be better understood, the course he took was approved by the people; and the firmness and good judgment which he displayed at that critical time rendered him one of the most popular Governors the State has ever had. In the year 1840, in the most exciting canvass ever witnessed in Vermont, Gov. Jenison's majority over the administration candidate, was 10 798, much larger than it ever had been before, when the lines of party were distinctly drawn. In that year he declined a re-election, but for six years after was Judge of Probate for Addison District, the duties of which office he discharged to universal acceptance. After a protracted season of sickness and suffering, he closed his life in this town in September, 1849.

CHARLES RICH, son of Thomas Rich, was born in Warwick, Mass., September 13th, 1771, and died October 16th, 1824. He arrived in this town in August 1787, having traveled all the way from his native place, in company with some others, on foot. He labored diligently here four or five years, assisting his father in erecting his mills, and clearing up the land around them, until he was married at the early age of twenty, to a lady born in his native town, daughter of Nicholas Watts, a worthy neighbor of his father. Between them there had grown up an ardent attachment from the days of their childhood, although from feelings of delicacy, it had not been distinctly avowed by either party, until a few months previous to their marriage. In a series of letters addressed by Judge Rich, while he was a member of Congress at Washington, to his daughter then residing in Montreal, I find many interesting facts in relation to this early attachment, to his family history, and to the labors and privations of himself and companion, with whom he

lived until the time of her death on the 24th of April 1817, in the reciprocation of the most tender affection, and confidence. It is but justice to say, that though there is a free and unreserved expression of thought and feeling given, there is not the slightest tinge of egotism, for it is of the wife and mother that he writes, whose death both the father and daughter deeply deplored.* On the 16th of April 1791, they commenced house-keeping in very humble circumstances, "possessed of no other property than one cow, one pair of two year old steers, six sheep, one bed and a few articles of household furniture, all which were valued at sixty-six dollars, and about forty-five acres of land, given him by his father and valued at two hundred dollars." The first year he took the grist mill to tend, of his uncle Nathaniel Rich, who owned but one half of it, and when not engaged there, he worked on his land, and cleared six acres and a half that season, and sowed it with wheat. He says, "While at the mill, I constructed a number of articles of furniture which have been in daily use from that time to the present." Though not bred to a trade, Judge Rich was remarkably ingenious in the use of tools. It is said that while engaged in tending his sugar-works he constructed a water pail, which was afterward used in the family for many years, with no other instrument than a jack knife.

While a boy, he had very little opportunity to attend school, his services being much needed at home. After the age of fifteen, he attended school only three months. But limited as his opportunities were, he was often called upon, before he attained the age of thirty years, to deliver orations on the Fourth of July; was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly when he was twenty-nine, and received that office twelve times. He was one of the Judges

*A political correspondence, of an earlier date, occurred between Judge Rich and Samuel Hemenway, Esq., on the questions which at the time divided the Federal and Republican, or Democratic, parties. It was conducted in an amicable spirit, and with no little resource and acumen on either side. For some years a copy of this correspondence was accessible to their friends, and regarded with much interest, and if not now lost would be of still higher value, as a key to the real sentiment of an earnest time.

of the County Court six years, a Representative in Congress ten years, and a ready debater in all public bodies, and useful and popular in every station which he occupied.

If it be asked to what it was to which he was indebted for such honors, I answer, not to any peculiar brilliancy of original genius, for nothing of this appears in any of his writings which I have seen, or have been able to learn of him, but to diligent application of leisure hours, especially of his evenings; for though he labored during the day as many hours as others, he took less sleep. With diligence, he had the strong desire and determination to understand and master whatever he undertook to investigate, which is indispensable to eminence in any station. He formed in early life the habit of writing down his thoughts, and kept it up till life was closed, and cultivated his taste by reading works of such easy and pure style as Addison's Spectator, of which he was very fond. An originally well-ballanced mind, sound common sense, intuitive knowledge of human nature, kind disposition, and native benevolence of heart, retentive memory, honesty of intention, simplicity of character, open and bland personal appearance, ease of address and pleasing manner of communication, were some of the mere prominent qualities which won him favor, and not anything which was dazzling and great. If there were found in him no very uncommon powers, no thrilling and overpowering eloquence, there was a happy union of those qualities, which form the man of usefulness and intelligence. By industry and economy he acquired a handsome property. In all the relations of domestic and social life, he was an example worthy of imitation. It was by such qualities as these, united with habits of self cultivation, early formed, and sustained without remission, that he held for so long a time, a distinguished station among his fellow citizens. During the vacations of the sittings of Congress, he was found at home, laboring diligently, and overseeing his business, until the autumn of the year 1824, when, in consequence of working in the water for several days in repairing his mill-dams, he caught a cold, followed by a fever, which put a speedy end to his life, in the fifty-third year of his age, dying respected and lamented by all who knew him.

I here close this history, with the delineation of the characters of a portion of those persons who contributed most to forward the settlement of a town, which ninety-three years ago was an unbroken wilderness, now turned into productive farms, dotted over with comfortable, and in many instances with spacious and tasteful dwellings, that have taken the place of the rude log huts of former days : who in their time toiled to open for their posterity and to others, a territory, which in the productiveness of its soil and in all the elements which contribute to material prosperity, is scarcely excelled by any other. We have reason to recognize with gratitude the toils and sufferings of those, who laid the foundations of all that we now enjoy here ; to emulate their virtues, and avoid their errors. Let us be thankful for the rich legacy they have bequeathed to us ; for all they transmitted to us through the schools and churches which they established. Be not in haste to relinquish advantages, with the hope of finding better elsewhere. Strive to improve upon what was so nobly and so well done by those who have passed away and left us their worthy example, that when we shall leave the inheritance they left us, others, who shall follow us, may find it still more highly advanced toward the ideal perfection, to which it is the dictate of true wisdom to aspire.

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TABLE IV

Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of polymerization.

Temperature, 25°C; time, 1 hour; catalyst, 0.01 mole/l.

Concentration of solution, mole/l.	Rate of polymerization, %/hr.
0.01	1.2
0.02	1.5
0.03	1.8
0.04	2.0
0.05	2.2
0.06	2.4
0.07	2.6
0.08	2.8
0.09	3.0
0.10	3.2
0.12	3.5
0.14	3.8
0.16	4.0
0.18	4.2
0.20	4.5
0.22	4.8
0.24	5.0
0.26	5.2
0.28	5.5
0.30	5.8
0.32	6.0
0.34	6.2
0.36	6.5
0.38	6.8
0.40	7.0
0.42	7.2
0.44	7.5
0.46	7.8
0.48	8.0
0.50	8.2
0.52	8.5
0.54	8.8
0.56	9.0
0.58	9.2
0.60	9.5
0.62	9.8
0.64	10.0
0.66	10.2
0.68	10.5
0.70	10.8
0.72	11.0
0.74	11.2
0.76	11.5
0.78	11.8
0.80	12.0
0.82	12.2
0.84	12.5
0.86	12.8
0.88	13.0
0.90	13.2
0.92	13.5
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